The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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SECOND EDITION

FAILED FOR $2,000,000.

Sawyer, Wallace & Co. Forced to Make an Assignment.

WRECKED BY SPECULATION.

L. W. Sawyer Said to Have Ruined the Noted House.

ASSETS ESTIMATED AT $1,750,000.

The Announcement an Entire Surprise to Wall Street Men.

POTTER, LOVELL & CO.'S DIFFICULTIES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Sawyer, Wallace & Co. of New York, Louisville, and London, the largest general commission merchants and brokers in their line in this country and perhaps in the world, have suspended payment. It is an absolute and irretrievable collapse and the large capital of the concern is completely wiped out. It is impossible as yet to ascertain the extent of the firm's liabilities, but they are roughly estimated by members of the house to be upward of $2,000,000.

The failure was caused by prolonged and useless speculations and, it is believed, the indiscretions of L. W. Sawyer, who had charge of the London office of the concern and controlled practically all of the European option business, which was very extensive, as Sawyer, Wallace & Co. had 180 agents, embracing every city in Europe. It was a quarter past 3 o'clock this afternoon—just fifteen minutes after the closing of the financial and speculative exchanges—when a sensational and alarming rumor spread like a prairie fire through the Wall street section. It was that the Berlin agent of Sawyer, Wallace & Co. was a defaulter to the extent of half a million dollars, and had committed suicide upon the discovery of his heavy shortage, which had caused the house to announce its suspension.

Sawyer, Wallace & Co. was such a big concern that the appalling possibility of its failure was received with uneasy incredulity. Curiously enough the only portion of the alarming story which was at first generally believed was that relating to the Berlin agent's shortage. That such a house should go under seemed impossible. And yet the improbable half of the rumor proved to be the truth and the agent's reputed heavy defalcation was untrue.

An anxious crowd hurried to the offices of Sawyer, Wallace & Co., at No. 18 Broadway, in such numbers that the doors had to be closed and guarded by an attendant, with instructions to admit no one except those whom the firm desired to see. Meantime the following official announcement was being sent to the various exchanges:

It is with inexpressible sorrow that we are forced to close our thirty-seven years' business career by a general assignment for the benefit of our creditors. Our resources have been completely exhausted in our foreign option business (wheat and provisions chiefly) conducted through London. Owing to the number and variety of these foreign accounts we cannot state the amount of our liabilities or assets, but when we can do so a meeting of our creditors will be called, if they so desire.

Meantime we have turned over to our assignee, Mr. Marshall Ayres of the City of New York, all our assets, both partnership and individual, without preference of creditors.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.

The firm has no membership in the Stock Exchange, very little of its business being in that line. But it is represented in the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, the Produce Exchange, the Cotton Exchange, the Coffee Exchange, and the Tobacco Board of Trade.

The Cause of the Ruin.

The official announcement, brief as it is, virtually told all that is definitely known as to the collapse and present condition of one of the oldest and biggest concerns in the United States. But it does not tell the lamentable story of faithlessness and reckless speculations on the part of an employé—the trusted son of the head of the firm—which has brought down in complete and hopeless wreck a great and honored house. The details of this story it was not easy to get at today, for while members of the firm and their representatives made no attempt to conceal their lamentable plight they were personally disinclined to expose the treachery of the trusted servant who was the cause of their ruin and whose venerable father, the senior of the firm, he had betrayed, was bowed down with this double affliction—the wreck of his business and the disgrace of his son.

From unquestionable authority, however, a reporter learned some of the wretched details of the operations which led up to the disaster. For many years the option business of Sawyer, Wallace & Co. for customers in Europe has been very large, especially in the way of speculation in grain and provisions on margin on the New York Produce Exchange, besides which they handled many contracts from this side for the exchanges and bourses of Europe.

This European business grew so large that, for the purpose of handling it more expeditiously and economically, it was deemed desirable to open a branch house in London. Five years ago this was done, and Lucius Willard Sawyer, eldest son of Samuel A. Sawyer, the head of the firm, was placed in charge of it, with control of the firm's option business in all parts of Europe. There were 180 agents in the various cities all through Great Britain and the Continent and all of these who handled orders for option trading henceforth transacted all their business for Sawyer, Wallace & Co., through the London branch. This, of course, gave Mr. Sawyer the control of a vast business and the handling of enormous amounts of money in the shape of margins and collaterals.

L. W. Sawyer is a man now over 40 years of age. He was employed in the home office in New York in his younger days, but for fifteen years or more has lived most of his time abroad. He is married and has a family. While he was at one time a little distrusted by some of his shrewder friends on account of a tendency toward injudicious flyers in the speculative markets, they had hoped that these were merely manifestations of youthful indiscretion and that he had reached a time of life when a man should know better, especially one in such a responsible and lucrative position.

Once a year since the establishment of the London office it has been the custom for one of the firm to visit London and examine the condition of the office there and the relations of the various European agents with the London branch. All seemed to go well, and these annual visits of inspection, which were usually made by the elder Mr. Sawyer or by Mr. Wallace, became merely pleasure trips to Europe for one or other of these venerable gentlemen, Mr. Sawyer père being 70 years old and Mr. Wallace 76.

Rumors of Trouble.

Early in the present year, however, certain rumors came to the ear of the home office in New York which led them to fear that the London manager was speculating on his own account, but when Mr. Sawyer was communicated with by his father he denied the charge strenuously. This lulled suspicion for a time, but early in April there was a renewed and still stronger ground for believing that something was wrong in London. Mr. Sawyer's drafts on New York were suspiciously heavy and frequent, and his reports as to the finances of his office were quite unsatisfactory.

His father, the senior Mr. Sawyer, determined to hasten his annual visit of inspection and sailed at once for London. His discoveries as soon as he arrived were of the most alarming character. He found that his son had deceived his employers and had been speculating recklessly and disastrously.

His dealings had begun two years before, when he went into a big pork deal, buying enormous quantities for a rise, and he used not only his own money but that of the firm. These purchases were made in New York and Chicago, his operations being conducted by cable through brokers in this city in the Produce Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade. There had doubtless been occasions while Mr. Sawyer himself stood in the provision ring on the Produce Exchange making a purchase or sale for a customer when the broker secretly employed by his own son in London was at his side operating against him.

The elder Mr. Sawyer's first reports to his partners of his son's treachery did not show the full extent of the firm's losses, for the reason that the father had not yet learned the real depth of his son's duplicity. Up to the time Mr. Sawyer returned to New York, four weeks ago, it was not dreamed that the shortage in London would necessitate the firm's suspension. But when Mr. Sawyer had an interview with his patrons on his arrival in New York he was completely disheartened and told them that he feared that the entire capital of the firm would be exhausted.

One of the schemes of Sawyer Jr. had been the simple one of cabling to New York orders for purchases or sales, representing that they were for the account of customers and that the margins were on deposit in the London office. The fact was, of course, that these speculations were for Sawyer's own account, and there was no margin to take them up except the firm's credit.

Since his return Mr. Sawyer and his partners have worked night and day to straighten out the complications of the London office, to find but the amount of their liabilities, and to close out as many contracts as possible.

"We hoped up to the last," said a member of the firm, despondently, "but three days ago we gave it up and knew that we were swamped. We postponed making an assignment as long as possible so as to close up as many of our small contracts as we could and gather in the loose ends. We have done our best as honorable men, and we have surrendered all our individual property to the assignee. But our collapse is complete and final and the old house will never resume.

"Who will suffer by the failure? Well, I think we have arranged matters so that banks and capitalists who hold our papers will be the principal creditors. I don't think many poor people will suffer or that any other house will be carried under. As soon as we saw that collapse was unavoidable we began closing out our contracts for customers who had open accounts with us, and today I don't believe we have any unsettled contract on either the Cotton or Consolidated Exchange and nothing of any account in the Produce or Coffee Exchange. I hope and think, as I have said, that our creditors are for the most part those who can best bear the loss.

"It is not true that the suicide of Theodore King of Berlin, the agent who attended to our grain and provision business there, was preceded by a heavy defalcation. Our failure and his suicide were in no way connected. It is merely a coincidence."

Marshall Ayres, to whom the firm has made an assignment, is of the firm of Lombard, Ayres & Co., petroleum exporters of No. 12 Broadway. Mr. Ayres, who is an old personal friend of the members of the unfortunate concern, said that he knew nothing of the firm's troubles until he was called in this morning.

At one time Sawyer, Wallace & Co. did considerable business in grain options here, particularly in wheat, for Mr. B. P. Hutchinson of Chicago, and they have bought in a single day as much as half a million bushels of wheat on his orders, but of late they have not executed very large grain orders here on either side of the market, a fact that excited no comment, as most of the other foreign houses have been keeping pretty quiet.

Opinions among provision brokers differed but little as to what would be the effect on the lard and pork markets of New York and Chicago of the failure. Two years ago Sawyer, Wallace & Co. managed the big pork deal, and they have for years done a large commission business in lard and pork, both options and spot stuff.

The general opinion was that the failure could, at the worst, have only an indirect effect on the market; that it could not seriously, if at all, injure any other house, inasmuch as it seems indisputable that Sawyer, Wallace & Co. have liquidated a large proportion, if not all, of their contracts here in these products.

Houses on Wall street say the cause of the failure was the result of the efforts made by the firm to squelch competition in the commission business by doing its commission business with European speculators without a margin and a small commission. In the pork deal last January the firm is said to have sustained a loss of $1,000,000 on this account. The claims for these losses against European speculators are among the nominal assets.

It is estimated that the sum total of nominal assets will reach $1,750,000, among which are included the $1,000,000 lost in the pork deal. In 1882 the firm made an attempt to corner corn in the New York market but made a failure of it.

The firm has undoubtedly immense holdings of merchandise in the various products in which it dealt, both in an export and import way. It will, however, take some time to realize on these holdings, and the general opinion is that the assignment was made to limit the loss on speculative options.

Sketch of the Firm.

Samuel A. Sawyer, David L. Wallace, and Thomas Miller, comprising the firm of Sawyer, Wallace & Co., exporters of breadstuffs and cotton and dealers in leaf tobacco at No. 18 Broadway, created a great surprise in business circles today by making an assignment to Marshall Ayres. Sawyer, Wallace & Co. did a large export trade in grain and had a very large business in cotton and coffee options, principally for European account, and were the leading commission merchants in this city in heavy leaf tobacco, which they sold to manufacturers and importers.

The present firm commenced business Sept. 1, 1874, at No. 47 Broad street, succeeding the firm of the same name and taking in as a partner Mr. Miller, who had been for many years cashier of the firm. In October, 1883, the firm opened a branch warehouse in Louisville, Mr. Wallace, a nephew of David L. Wallace, and who had been acting as bookkeeper here for the firm, taking charge. The establishment of the Louisville house had been always considered a desirable acquisition by Sawyer, Wallace & Co. The firm at one time, besides being importers of breadstuffs and cotton, were dealers in leaf tobacco and imported refined petroleum. They were interested in Lombard, Ayres & Co. and disposed of their surplus products. They sold out their interest in Lombard, Ayres & Co. some years ago.

The firm was estimated to be worth between $1,250,000 and $1,500,000 above all liabilities. It was prompt in paying for local purchases and responded promptly also when called upon to margin its contracts. Mr. Wallace attended to the leaf tobacco branch of the business, Mr. Sawyer looked after the export trade, and Mr. Miller to finances. A short time ago Mr. Miller made a statement

[Continued on second page.]

SHAMED INTO ACTIVITY.

GOTHAM'S GRANT MONUMENT COMMITTEE SHOWS SIGNS OF LIFE.

It Makes a Pretense of Selecting Plans for a $500,000 Memorial Building Though There Is but $44,000 in the Treasury—Mrs. Leslie in an Agony of Terror—Powderly Negotiating for the Purchase of Some Interesting Letters to Depew.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The presentation of the resolution in Congress for the removal of Gen. Grant's body to Washington, offered by Representative O'Neill of Pennsylvania, has stirred the lethargic New York Grant Monument Association to action. The Executive Committee of the organization has got its coat off, so to speak, and is making a desperate pull to get a monument for New York. The committee has held two meetings this week and will hold another tomorrow morning to pick out a plan. It is taking extraordinary precautions to prevent any hint of the matter becoming public, and its members and the architects are pledged to the most solemn secrecy about any of the plans until the committee has made a selection. After that is done all plans will be placed in an art gallery so that the public and the newspapers may have a chance to ratify the judgment of the committee. If the public should happen to dissent, it can comfort itself by recalling a famous remark by Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt. The decision will have been made then and protest will be useless.

In pursuance of this idea of secrecy the committee met this morning in a storeroom on the third floor of a flat building at No. 240 Fifth avenue for the inspection of plans submitted by five architects who had been invited to compete.

The committee has decided to put up a memorial building rather than a monument. The public competition for $3,000 in prizes last year resulted in a lot of Bunker Hill monuments and soda-water fountain designs from second-class men. The committee paid for them, but couldn't use them. This year it has adopted a different mode of procedure. The members went around and invited half a dozen first-class architects to compete, explaining that they wanted a memorial building which should be an artistic credit to the city and should provide at the same time space for a Grant Memorial Library, Grant relics, and the like. They specified that the monument should not cost more than $500,000. All the five plans provide for buildings that would be creditable, and none was thrown out as unsuitable.

This question of expenses was discussed at considerable length. The committee desires, if possible, to get a design which will not require an immediate outlay of $500,000, but of which the main structure can be put up at once for, say, half that sum, leaving the artistic ornamental features to be added more slowly as the funds come in. The advantage of this method is that it would tend to stop the clamor for the removal of Grant's body from New York, and at the same time would not involve the committee in too precipitate and painful a skirmish for subscriptions. A decisive meeting will be held tomorrow. The committee has $44,000 on hand and wants $500,000. The members had a consultation Wednesday with R. B. De Frece, the great hustler for charity fairs. Mr. De Frece has a plan that he thinks will raise the money.

In spite of the precautions of the committee photographs of at least one of the designs are floating around. A man who saw one of them the other day mistook it for the new Madison Square Garden, which is hardly reassuring.

MRS. LESLIE FEARS THE WORST.

Dreadfully Afraid That Gore Will Be Spilled on Her Account.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—A cable dispatch from London gives the intelligence that the Marquis de Leuville left that city yesterday for Boulogne with the fell purpose of fighting a duel with a French newspaper correspondent today.

A reporter called on Mrs. Leslie today and showed her the dispatch referred to. She read it with evident emotion and said that she had no private information of the affair. At the same time she thought it highly probable that the facts stated in the dispatch were true and was confirmed in her belief by her knowledge of the Marquis de Leuville's character.

Mrs. Leslie went on to say that she was much worried as to what course she ought to pursue in the matter. As the quarrel originated about her she felt a certain degree of responsibility, and if either of the combatants should be killed she should always reproach herself for not having done what she could to avert the contest.

The reporter ventured to inquire how it could be in Mrs. Leslie's power to prevent the threatened calamity, and she replied: "I might have cabled him entreating him not to fight. I sincerely regret all that I have made him suffer, and I would do all in my power to save him from harm or unhappiness. I might have cabled him when I first heard of this dreadful affair, but my past experience has taught me that the dispatch would be given to the press, and I dread further notoriety in the matter."

KNIGHTS ON A NEW TACK.

Negotiating for the Purchase of Pass-Begging Letters to Mr. Depew.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Since Monday last negotiations have been going on between the owner of the letters sent to Chauncey M. Depew, which were recently published, in which the writers asked for passes over the New York Central railroad, and Powderly, Hayes, Holland, Devlin, and others who were anxious to purchase, the price being $500. Monday the owner of the letters says that he called on Powderly at the St. Cloud Hotel. A meeting was arranged for the leaders, including the Grand Master Workman, to examine the letters. Upon doing so the latter is quoted as having said:

"They will be of little value unless we can have the original letter of F. F. Donovan of the State Board of Arbitration to Mr. Depew."

This is the letter in which Mr. Donovan asked Mr. Depew for passes for himself and family to Buffalo, adding that if the courtesy was granted he would be only too glad to reciprocate it at any time. It was agreed that the letter should be handed over and an appointment made to close the sale Tuesday afternoon. The Knights of Labor leaders failed to keep the appointment. There are lawyers who claim that Mr. Depew's indorsement on these letters is sufficient evidence of a violation of the Inter-State Commerce law to secure his indictment.

GEORGE'S FOLLOWERS AT ODDS.

A Split in the Ranks of the Single-Taxers Not Improbable.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Dr. McGlynn's friends among the Henry George single-tax advocates were busy today discussing the doctor's sentiments regarding the charge that he went to the Cooper Union mass-meeting Tuesday evening to create disorder. Much feeling was manifested and there were rumors that a serious split might take place in the George ranks. The impression prevails that Dr. McGlynn would be willing to bury old sores and take an earnest part in the single-tax crusade. Nearly all the Western delegates to the recent conference and perhaps two-thirds of the others are believed to share the hope expressed by Judge Maguire of California that the Anti-Poverty leader might be identified with the movement.

Some of those who have this friendly feeling toward Dr. McGlynn claim that the rank and file of the single-tax men are overwhelming to that effect, and that McGlynn and George could be reconciled but for the rabid hostility to Dr. McGlynn of Mr. George's assistant managers in the movement, notably Messrs. Croasdale and Louis F. Post.

OPPOSED TO RECIPROCITY.

Congressman Baker Says the Plan Will Be Fought in the House.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Congressman Charles S. Baker of Rochester, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel today, and chatted with a reporter on topics of National interest. The latter asked him:

"Do you believe the Tariff bill with its reciprocity amendment will pass the House?"

"There will be some opposition to the amendment. As far as reciprocity with Canada is concerned it is a snare and a delusion. I live near Canada, and I know just how reciprocity with Canada would work. We have never had reciprocity with Canada in the smallest degree without losing by it. That country always makes three or four to one in the exchange. If we had absolute free trade today with Canada it would be a decided disadvantage to the United States. We have a population of 65,000,000 against Canada's 5,000,000, and, to put it financially, it would be like our exchanging or giving gold dollars for nickels."

"Then you think reciprocity hasn't too many friends in the House?"

"No, and I presume they will make themselves heard if the bill ever manages to travel back to the House."

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Steamer State of Indiana Encounters a Terrific Cyclone in Midocean.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The State Line steamer State of Indiana, which arrived from Glasgow, has broken the year's record as a cyclone fighter. The State of Indiana sailed from Glasgow Aug. 22. Aug. 31 the barometer began to fall. The wind blew fresher and fresher each moment, and before the last sail could be reefed the most awful cyclone that ever ship rode through in safety struck the vessel, tearing away the unfurled sail like so much paper. The vessel plunged into the trough of the sea, and, lifting its stern clear of the water, threw the startled passengers out of their bunks. For four hours the fight continued. Huge seas followed the roaring cyclone and swept the decks from stem to stern. The vessel bore traces of the tempest when it came into dock in the salt-sprayed funnel and the battered appearance of its paint work. Several of the passengers sustained injuries and some of the sailors received contusions.

Broker Harpending Arrested.

Albert Harpending, a broker, was arrested today on a charge of grand larceny. While in Philadelphia last March Harpending met Lewis H. Brennan and advised him to have listed the stock of the Wild Deer Mining company of Colorado. Brennan turned over the stock and $2,500 in money to be used in protecting the stock against a possible decline. Hearing nothing of Harpending Brennan ascertained that he was not a member of the exchange and today had him arrested for larceny of the stock and money. Harpending was committed to jail in default of $5,000 bail.

John L. Captivates a Poetess.

John Lawrence Sullivan has evidently made quite a hit so far as the fair sex is concerned in the new play by Duncan Harrison. The following is one of the "billy doos" he received after last night's performance at Niblo's from one of his lady admirers:

Dear John, this is the greatest hit
You've made for many a day,
And I could stay right here and sit
All night and see you play.
Don't fight no more, and don't get tight,
And let the only "fight"
You think of be a wedding one,
Which you to me will bring.

SUSIE T.

Another Victim of the Mafia.

Dominico Galutchi, a poor Italian, is the last victim of the vengeance of the hated secret Italian organization known as the Mafia. The society, for some unknown reason, issued a decree that Galutchi should die, and he was murdered last night. The assailant escaped but was subsequently arrested. His name is Antonio Chialadano, and he keeps a restaurant at No. 40 Mulberry street. He confesses that he did the stabbing, but claims that he acted in self-defense.

A Dangerous Counterfeit.

A new counterfeit $10 bank note is in circulation, and the Government detectives say that it is one of the most dangerous that have yet made their appearance. This is because it is such a perfectly engraved and printed copy that it requires the skill of an expert to tell the difference between it and a genuine bill. Is is on the Germania National Bank of New Orleans and in appearance is a perfect counterfeit of the regular $10 bank note of the issue of 1882.

CHARGED WITH ENORMOUS FRAUDS.

Bitter Feeling Against the Hale and Norcross Mine Managers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The San Francisco Stock Board refuses to investigate the books of the Hale and Norcross Mining company, although it has a perfect right to do so, under a rule passed Nov. 7, 1887, which empowers the President of that body to appoint an expert accountant to look into any company's affairs listed on the board. A. H. Lissak, a prominent member of the Mining Stock Association, who accuses the Hale and Norcross officials and the milling in Nevada of stealing from two to twenty millions of money rightfully belonging to stockholders, and wrongfully assessing holders of the stock named when dividends should be paid, was defeated in his endeavor to secure an investigation yesterday, although he had a strong following.

Lissak stated his case plainly and made a manly appeal for justice to the Stock Board and was interrupted several times by George T. Marice Jr. and President W. O. Norwood. The latter insisted on making himself heard, notwithstanding he had acknowledged that Mr. Lissak had the floor. The other obstructionists howled and confusion reigned supreme for some time. The President, resigning the chair, said he did not think the board had the right to look into the affairs of the Hale and Norcross company. Mr. Deane Findley said he did not think an investigation of the books would do any good; that the fraud lies in the management of the mine itself, and a mining expert should be sent up there to investigate closely and report to the board. The motion of Mr. Lissak for an investigation was finally lost and several excited members of the board, friends of Lissak, shouted there were too many officers of mines in the Stock Board to succeed.

The Mining Stock Association people think the bringing up of this matter, involving many millions of dollars, will be productive of good results. "It is most astonishing," said Chairman M. W. Fox, "that, in view of the recent revelations concerning the mismanagement of the Hale and Norcross Mine, the managers of the Stock Board show so little interest in this most important matter. The brokers are now acting strangely, too, in view of the fact that a few more such experiences would wreck their business. People would quit investing in mining stocks. Another attempt will be made soon to have an investigation of the Hale and Norcross management."

Consul-General Guenther Ill.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Richard Guenther, Consul-General to Mexico, is ill at his home in this city. He has been spending a few weeks' vacation here and intended to start for Mexico today. Mr. Guenther has been suffering from rheumatism, but is now prostrated by an attack of stomach trouble.

Gen. Miles Coming to Chicago.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 4.—Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles left here for the East by way of Portland, Ore., last night. He goes to assume command of the Division of the Missouri at Chicago.

IT IS WASHINGTON PARK.

SOUTH SIDE PROPERTY-OWNERS WANT THE FAIR HELD THERE.

A Largely Signed Petition from Representative Firms Interested in the South Park District—Full Consent Given to Use the Park, with Midway Plaisance and Part of Jackson—Majority of Commissioners Favorable—Burnham and Root Are Consulting Architects.

The Board of South Park Commissioners meets today and it is expected that it will decide then whether it will tender Washington Park or not, with the chances so largely in favor of its being tendered that it is almost a certainty. Members of the board have said that they would be willing to tender it if the people of the park district had no objection, and, far from objecting, the people of the district seem anxious that it should be tendered.

A number of petitions have been circulated, and the showing made by the Citizens' South Side Committee indicates that the property-owners of that section are in favor of the World's Fair being held at Washington Park, Midway Plaisance, and on part of Jackson Park.

The South Side Park Board originally tendered the use of Jackson Park and subsequently the use of the Midway Plaisance to the directors of the World's Columbian Exposition as a suitable site on which the Fair could be held. Since then the directors have expressed the desire that Washington Park be included in the above offer.

Now comes a petition signed by the property-owners of the South Park district addressed to the Park Commissioners, asking that body to tender Washington Park to the directors in addition to part of Jackson Park and Midway Plaisance. It would seem that the entire business community was in favor of the above proposition. The following petition has been signed by nearly every representative firm in the city and presented to the South Park Commissioners, requesting them at tomorrow's meeting to tender Washington Park to the directors:

The Petition and Signatures.

To the South Park Commissioners:

WHEREAS, The directors of the World's Columbian Exposition have requested your honorable body to tender Washington Park, in addition to Midway Plaisance and Jackson Park, already tendered, as the site for the World's Columbian Exposition, and

WHEREAS, We believe it to be the patriotic duty of every citizen or public corporation to yield any local interests in order that the World's Columbian Exposition, so important to the City of Chicago, to the State of Illinois, and to the Nation and world at large, may be located under the most advantageous circumstances, and upon the most desirable site, in order that it may be the grand success which the world expects.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the City of Chicago, owning property situated in the South Park district, respectfully request your honorable board to formally tender to the World's Columbian Exposition as a site for the World's Fair Jackson Park, Midway Plaisance, and Washington Park, upon such terms as may be agreed upon.

Marshall Field & Co.,	Sprague, Warner & Co.,
John V. Farwell & Co.,	Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.,
James H. Walker & Co.,	E. K. Fairbank & Co.,
Armour & Co.,	A. F. Seeberger & Co.,
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.,	Spaulding & Co.,
Keith Bros. & Co.,	Lyon & Healy,
Kuh, Nathan & Fischer,	S. D. Kimbark,
McCormick Harvesting Machine Company,	Swift & Co.,
Selz, Schwab & Co.,	Wood Bros.,
C. M. Henderson & Co.,	Nelson Morris,
Chas. P. Kellogg & Co.,	R. B. Crouch & Co.,
Doggett, Bassett & Hills Co.,	A. C. McClurg & Co.,
Clements, Bane & Co.,	S. A. Maxwell & Co.,
L. C. Wachsmuth & Co.,	Schloss, Ochs & Co.,
M. D. Wells & Co.,	A. L. Singer & Co.,
Strauss, Ullman & Guthman,	C. H. Fargo & Co.,
Longley, Low & Alexander,	King Bros.,
Cahn, Wampold & Co.,	B. Kuppenheimer & Co.,
E. Rothschild & Bros.,	Sweet, Dampster & Co.,
Strauss, Goodman, Yondorf & Co.,	Butler Bros.,
Silverman & Opper,	Edson Keith & Co.,
Belding Bros. & Co.,	Markley, Alling & Co.,
Drake, Parker & Co.,	Reid, Murdoch & Co.,
R. W. Dunham & Co.,	Wells & Nellegar Co.,
Nonotuck Silk Co.,	The Chicago Carpet Co.,
The Sherwin Williams Co.,	A. F. Risser & Co.,
Joseph Beifeld & Co.,	Mandel Bros.,
Kahn, Schoenbrun & Co.,	Schlesinger & Mayer,
Turner Bros. & Co.,	Lord, Owen & Co.,
Marshall & Patrick,	Frankenthal, Freudenthal & Co.,
R. P. Smith & Sons,	Thos. S. Cruttenden,
Leopold Bros. & Co.,	H. A. Eiseman,
P. Hayden & Co.,	Kind, Abt & Co.,
	P. A. Mitchell & Co.,
	Henry Katz & Co.,
	Locke, Hulsatt & Co.,
	Orr & Lockett,
	John Morris Co.

Besides the above over 3,000 individual names have been signed.

The citizens who have been circulating the above petition declared that in no instance did they meet with a South Side resident who refused to sign the petition. They secured the signatures of the above representative firms of Chicago in less than five hours.

Legal Consent and Waiver Given.

In order to set at rest the claim made by some people that the owners of property fronting on the parks might object to their use for the Fair, the following waiver or consent was circulated among the owners of land abutting on Jackson, Midway Plaisance, and Washington Parks:

For and in consideration of the sum of $1, to each of us respectively in hand paid by the World's Columbian Exposition, and for other good and valuable considerations, we, the undersigned, owners of property abutting upon, and fronting, Washington Park and Midway Plaisance, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, hereby severally agree with said World's Columbian Exposition, that said corporation and those acting for them officially, may use the said Washington and Midway Plaisance in connection with Jackson Park for the purpose of a site for the forthcoming World's Columbian Exposition in accordance with any permit or contract obtained from or made with the South Park Commissioners having control of said parks, and we hereby severally waive any and all claim, right, or title, to have the said parks or plaisance remain open and unobstructed during the time that the same shall be needed and used for the purposes aforesaid.

And we hereby further authorize the South Park Commissioners, so far as our rights are concerned, to turn over the said parks and plaisance to the said World's Columbian Exposition, to be used in such manner and to such extent as may be necessary for the successful holding of the World's Fair.

This has been signed by nearly every owner of land fronting the parks. The few who did not sign being out of the city could not be reached. And thus is laid to rest all claims of injunctions against the use of the park for the Fair.

The South Side committee said there was no doubt but that the South Park Commissioners would grant the request of the petitioners and that tomorrow Washington Park would be offered to the directors, according to their request.

There are five South Park Commissioners, and of these one—James W. Ellsworth—is away. Of the other four President Best and Martin J. Russell are understood to be in favor of giving up the entire park system if necessary, unless there are objections from adjacent property-owners.

Opposing Park Commissioners.

Mr. Donnersberger is said to be strongly against it because of the belief that there is some real-estate speculation in it. He also says that the board gave the directors what they asked for once and if they didn't know their own minds then he is afraid that they may not now.

John B. Sherman is also said to be opposed to giving up Washington Park, but his opposition is not strong, and an expression from the residents of the park district in favor of its tender will probably bring him over quickly. In fact the two documents given above practically settle the matter before the meeting of the board. None of the members of the board can afford to oppose it if the people of the districts are in favor of it.

Mr. Ellsworth, were he here, would probably be in favor of tendering it, but he would be in rather an awkward position, being a director as well as a Park Commissioner.

If it be tendered it practically settles the site matter, or, whether one or more sites are tendered the National Commission, this one would probably receive special recommendation, and many of the Commissioners looked with envious eyes on it when they were here before.

As for the directors, at least seven of them are represented in the list of signatures to the petition. Director Butler is a member of the firm of Butler Bros.; J. V. Farwell Jr., of J. V. Farwell & Co.; H. N. Higinbotham of Marshall Field & Co.; Cyrus H. McCormick of the McCormick Reaper company; Adolph Nathan of Kuh, Nathan & Fischer; Charles H. Schwab of Selz, Schwab & Co.; and A. F. Seeberger of A. F. Seeberger & Co.

Use of the Racing Club's Grounds.

The question of tendering the Washington Park Club's grounds for World's Fair purposes will come up at a meeting of the directors of the club to be held Sept. 18, and will then probably be submitted to a vote of the stockholders. It was rumored yesterday that they would only tender it on the condition that Jackson and not Washington Park were used, but there seem to be small grounds for the rumor. If Washington Park was used it would cut off most of the approaches to the club and make it more or less inaccessible. Consequently, it would be of less value to its members and might better be used for the purposes of the Fair.

If the Washington Driving Park is offered to the Directors, as it no doubt will be, much expense will be saved the directory, as few if any building will have to be built, there being accommodation for over 1,000 head of stock at the present time. It will not be necessary to build a track on which to parade the stock for exhibition, and a grand stand capable of seating 11,000 people is already there. This track contains eighty acres, which is the number called for by the National Live-Stock Association. Mr. Pickeral, a member of the executive committee of the above association, said: "It is all that could be desired if the directors can only get it. There is plenty of room and better accommodations than we could have anywhere else."

Burnham and Root's Appointment.

At a meeting of the Grounds and Buildings Committee yesterday Messrs. Burnham and Root were appointed consulting architects for the Fair.

ORDERED SALES OF WHISKY STOPPED.

Distillers Think Senator Plumb's Bill Increasing the Tax Will Pass.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—"Do not sell any more goods in your territory until further advised." A dispatch in these words was received yesterday by ten or fifteen traveling salesmen for the large distilleries and whisky houses of Kentucky and other States who are now in this city on their fall tour. The meaning of it is that a "tip" has gone forth that the Plumb Senate bill, increasing the tax on whisky from 90 cents to $1.25 per gallon, will pass both Houses and become a law before the adjournment of Congress and that it will be prospective and not retroactive, that is to say that it will not be applied to any whisky already manufactured or manufactured up to the date of passage. This means a profit of 35 cents a gallon on all goods now held in store.

SALE OF WANAMAKER'S CARPET STORE.

A Big Price Paid for the Postmaster-General's Establishment.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 4.—The reported sale of the wholesale carpet establishment conducted by John Wanamaker on Market street, near Twelfth, to Boyd, Harley & Co. was confirmed today. The sale was quietly effected some two weeks ago. The transfer of the property will be made about Oct. 1. Mr. Wanamaker's gross annual business at this house was estimated at a million and a half. No details of the sale beyond the statement that the price was large can be learned.

Fatal Mine Explosion.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 4.—At No. 4 colliery of the Kingston Coal company at Edwardsville, Pa., this afternoon two men were seriously and one fatally injured by gas explosion. The names of the victims are: John T. Armstrong, mine boss; John E. Jones, and William D. Lewis, miners. Jones was frightfully burned, the flesh hanging in shreds from his body when taken out of the mine, and he can hardly outlive the night.

Holds the Section Foreman Responsible.

QUINCY, Mass., Sept. 4.—Judge Humphrey of the District Court of East Norfolk made his return this afternoon on the inquiry into the recent Old Colony railroad disaster at Quincy. He finds that the track-jack was the cause of the accident, and that Joseph E. Welch, the section master, was guilty of criminal negligence in allowing the jack to be placed on the track at that time and under the existing circumstances.

ATTENDANCE AT THE EXPOSITION.

What Will the Daily Average Be?—"The Tribune's" Great Offer.

The eighteenth annual exhibition of the Inter-State Exposition is now in progress in this city. In order to give THE TRIBUNE'S readers an opportunity to exercise their guessing faculties in a profitable manner the following offers are made:

To the person making the closest estimate on the average daily attendance at the Exposition will be given a Dueber-Hampden Railway 14-Carat Gold Watch, value..... $150

To the person making the next closest estimate a Remington Standard Typewriter No. 2, plea, complete, value.. 100

To the person making the third best estimate a New No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, antique oak woodwork, value..... 60

The awards will be made at the close of the Exposition from the official figures furnished by the Secretary. The polls will be kept open until Saturday, Oct. 11, at 11 p. m. The prizes are on exhibition at THE TRIBUNE'S booth in the Exposition Building.

Fill out the annexed coupon and send it to CHICAGO TRIBUNE Exposition Editor, Chicago, Ill.:

I estimate the average daily attendance at the eighteenth annual exhibition of the Inter-State Exposition at the

Signed.....

No. ..... Street.....

Town.....

State.....

EXTRA!

4:30 A. M.

WRECK ON THE CENTRAL.

The Montreal Express Derailed Near Castleton, N. Y.

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

Two of a Traveling Party of Young People Seriously Wounded.

OBSTRUCTIONS PUT ON THE TRACK.

The Disaster Undoubtedly the Work of Train-Wreckers.

ACCIDENTS ON OTHER RAILROAD LINES.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The second section of Hudson River train, No. 15, which left New York at 7:05 last night, ran into an obstruction about five miles below this city about 1 o'clock this morning, throwing the engine, baggage, express, and seven sleepers from the track. Later reports say no one was killed. Two persons were seriously injured. They were members of a party of four—a young lady and three brothers. The young woman received a bad cut on the side of the head and a deep gash on the thigh, while one boy has his spine injured and is suffering from nervous excitement. The others escaped with slight bruises. A number of passengers received slight injuries, but were able to continue on their journey.

The obstruction encountered was rails spiked down across the track, supposed to be the work of strikers.

The injured and other passengers on the wrecked train arrived in Albany at 4:40 this morning, being brought up by a special train sent down with a large number of surgeons on board when the accident was reported to the officials here.

OTHER WRECKS WITH FATALITIES.

Lives Lost in a Collision—Disasters in the West.

MANNINGTON, W. Va., Sept. 4.—Early this morning a freight train drawn by engine No. 1,208 ran into the pick-up on the Baltimore and Ohio just east of Mannington, causing a terrible wreck. Engineer Ordell and an unknown man were killed and sixteen cars piled on top of each other. The wreck took fire and the cars and contents were almost totally destroyed. Traffic was delayed several hours.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 4.—A South Park freight train was derailed in a cut near Dome Rock early this morning and Engineer John O'Brien was instantly killed. Fireman George Warnock and Brakeman John Markell received injuries from which it is thought they cannot recover.

DENISON, Tex., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The south-bound freight train of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas was ditched at Cheocotah, Indian Territory, this afternoon, and Engineer Doud and Fireman Ebbeson killed. The engineer was buried under the débris of sixteen cars. After the wreck the train took f

FAILED FOR $2,000,000.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO. OF NEW YORK MAKE AN ASSIGNMENT.

Speculation the Cause — The Liabilities Great but Not Accurately Known—Assets Estimated at $1,750,000—The Announcement an Entire Surprise to Wall Street Men—Potter, Lovell & Co. Dimculties.

[Continued from first page.]

to the effect that the firm was worth more than $1,500,000, that its liabilities were merely nominal, and that it did a commission business only.

When the announcement of the firm's failure was made today a rumor gained circulation to the effect that the firm was speculating largely of late in cotton and that the market had gone against it. It was also said that the firm had been speculating largely in grain and had met with disappointment.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Louisville branch of Sawyer, Wallace & Co. was managed by H. Q. Grinter and Robert Wallace as agents of the New York house. The firm did a general warehouse and commission business, but while the business appeared good the house's credit has been shaky because of rumored speculations of the New York and London houses.

About four years ago the New York firm attempted to corner the dark tobacco market, and bought an immense quantity of tobacco, which had to be sold out at a heavy loss. The branch here suffered heavily in this deal and also lost largely a year ago through a big fire. The tornado of six months ago did more damage.

The attorney of the firm here, Mr. C. S. Grubbs, claims that the Louisville branch is perfectly solvent and doing a good business. Some six or eight banks here are caught in the failure, but it is not believed they lost much.

ITS EFFECT FELT IN CHICAGO.

Wheat Takes a Sudden Drop—General Surprise Expressed at the Failure.

When a rumor reached the Board of Trade yesterday that a Boston bank had failed wheat dropped 1¼ cents. The report had no foundation as far as Boston was concerned, and doubtless owed its origin to the failure of Sawyer, Wallace & Co. of New York. Authentic news of the smash-up was late in reaching Chicago. The firm which failed was one of the largest commission houses in the United States. Its dealings were mainly in provisions and tobacco, receiving more of the latter article, a broker said yesterday, than any other house in the country. Sawyer, Wallace & Co. have been engaged in a big pork deal for many months and this is said to have led to the suspension. The firm had a wordy row some time ago with the Board of Trade as to whether or not October packed pork was contract. The board came out ahead. The senior member of a well-known Board of Trade firm said yesterday afternoon that if Sawyer & Wallace had failed badly the shock would be felt on every exchange in the country and in some cases might bring serious disaster.

"Later advices are needed," he continued, "to show us just how deep the New-Yorkers are in the hole before we can tell whether they will pull any one else in with them."

R. W. Dunham, who is said to have had some dealings with the collapsed firm, was disposed to make light of the effects of the failure.

"It is a mystery to me," he said, "how they could have failed, for I think all their pork has been sold, or at least the greater part of it. No one here, I am quite certain, will be affected seriously by the failure."

E. M. Switzer of the firm of W. G. McCormick & Co. in speaking of the failure said last night: "The telegram that Sawyer, Wallace & Co. sent to us today and that has been given to the press for publication gives nearly all that there is to say about the reasons for the failure. The trouble of the firm comes as a great shock. It had done business for years, and always until lately with marked success. We have had large dealings for the last few years with the firm, but our trades have been nearly all closed up. The same, I think, is true in regard to the other Chicago houses doing business with the firm. The simple truth is the firm has been on the wrong side of the market for some time. The pork deal spoken of in a press dispatch today I know little about, although there have been some peculiar dealings in that commodity lately. From all that I can glean I fear it will prove to be a heavy failure, and I am glad to say that I think Chicago firms are well out of reach of its results.

"The only intimation any one here had that the firm was weakening came about two weeks ago, when a New York man here on business said that there was a rumor in New York that all was not as it should be with Sawyer, Wallace & Co."

The dispatch announcing the failure to Chicago dealers is as follows:

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—It is with inexpressible sorrow that we are forced to close our thirty-seven years' business career by a general assignment for the benefit of our creditors. Our resources have been completely exhausted by losses in our foreign option business—wheat and provisions chiefly—conducted through London. Owing to the number and variety of these foreign accounts we cannot state the amount of our liabilities or assets, but when we can do so a meeting of our creditors will be called if they so desire. Meantime we have turned over to our assignee, Mr. Marshall Ayers of the City of New York, all our assets, both partnership and individual, without preference to creditors.

SAWYER, WALLACE & Co.

MAY BE ABLE TO RESUME BUSINESS.

Seavey, Foster & Bowman's Assets will Probably Cover the Liabilities.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Messrs. Seavey, Foster & Bowman, the silk manufacturers whose embarrassment was announced yesterday, made a formal assignment this afternoon. The assignees are Weston Lewis, President of the Manufacturers' National Bank; George S. Bullens, President of the National Revere Bank, both of Boston; and A. W. Stearns, President of the Lawrence National Bank of Lawrence, Mass.

"The troubles of the firm are directly attributable to Potter, Lovell & Co.'s assignment," said Mr. Bowman. "They took our paper and sold it without returning the money. Every dollar's worth of paper that we supposed we had with them has been hypothecated."

Mr. Potter, however, denies that there was anything irregular in his use of Seavey, Foster & Bowman's paper. He says: "There is nothing in it. The notes were put up as margin in the regular course of business. The same thing is done every day and probably will continue while business is done."

Seavey, Foster & Bowman's liabilities are about $675,000 and their assets, they think, will more than cover them. If this is the case there is an excellent prospect of their continuing their business. The Eureka Silk Manufacturing company has not assigned, but there has been a special meeting of shareholders, requiring five days' notice, called to consider the financial position of the company. No paper of the company has been protested as yet. Seavey, Foster & Bowman were its selling agents and largely owned its stock. Potter, Lovell & Co. failed to comply with the law in making returns of its condition to the State as required. The Attorney-General is, as a result, investigating it, and some interesting legal complications are promised. In the statement filed at the Tax Commissioner's May 1, 1890, it appears that the 2,700 shares belonging to Potter, Lovell & Co. and fifty shares belonging to J. P. Squire & Co. Dec. 31, 1889, had been transferred to Walter Potter and Wallace D. Lovell, who were returned as owners of 2,500 and 940 shares respectively. The directors of the company are Walter Potter of Cohasset, Wallace D. Lovell of Newton, George W. Tirrell of Boston, and J. D. Cheever of New York. It is said that under the Massachusetts law the directors are personally liable for all debts in excess of the capital of the company. It is also said that J. D. Cheever, though notified of his election for two years, has never accepted or taken any action in the business of the company, and there are some doubts as to his being in any way responsible or a legal officer of the company.

The total amount of the liabilities of the Potter-Lovell company will be about $5,000,000. J. V. Farwell of Chicago, reported to be a director of the company, denies that he does now or ever held such an office. Commenting on the foregoing reports, Attorney-General Waterman said: "The law makes the officers of a company personally liable for debts exceeding the capital stock, but does not extend that liability to the stockholders. The law seems to be a just one for it places the liabilities upon those who have had the direct management of the company and not upon innocent parties."

A Western firm which drew on Potter, Lovell & Co. on notification of the sale of $100,000 of its paper had its draft go to protest.

It is now said the total liabilities of Potter, Lovell & Co. will aggregate $5,000,000. At the State House it is said the matter of the company's not having complied with the law in making a statement of its condition, when due, had been placed in the hands of the Attorney-General. It is said that J. V. Farwell of Chicago and J. D. Cheever of New York, though notified of their election as directors have never accepted or taken any action in the business of the company, and there are some doubts as to their being in any way responsible or legal officers of the company.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—W. M. D. Lee of the firm of Lee & Ferguson returned to Leavenworth this morning from Brazos, Tex. When asked for information concerning the connection of his firm with the Potter, Lovell & Co. suspension he said that he had no statement to make with the exception that the work at the mouth of the Brazos would not stop for a day; that such arrangements had been made as would acsure the completion of the undertaking. He would say nothing concerning the amount of paperi ndorsed by his firm for Congressman Taylor, but remarked any statement the latter gentleman made was satisfactory to him.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The work at the mouth of the Brazos River designed to construct a deep-water harbor on the West Gulf coast is still progresing, despite the failure to float the bonds of the company, to which is attributed in a measure the failure of the Boston firm of Potter, Lovell & Co. It was said that the failure to negotiate this paper was owing to the fact that the project it was designed to further was unknown, making the bonds a doubtful collateral.

G. W. Angel, manager of the Brazos Channel and Dock company, was in the city today, and upon being asked if events at Boston connected with the recent failure there would affect the work at the mouth of the Brazos, said that his company was amply able to go ahead with the work until it was done.

CHICAGO INTERESTS AT STAKE.

Eureka Silk Company Affected—The Potter-Lovell Smash-Up.

The Eureka Silk Manufacturing company, which is indirectly involved in the failure of Seavey, Foster & Bowman of Boston, whose embarrassment was brought about by the failure of Potter, Lovell & Co. a few days ago, has a branch house in this city. The Chicago house is in charge of H. L. Stanton, who is the Western agent of the concern.

"Our connection with Seavey, Foster & Bowman is this," said Mr. Stanton yesterday. "The firm was formerly Seavey, Foster & Bowman, but five or six years ago the Eureka Silk Manufacturing company was organized and took the manufacturing plant of the old firm. The factories are at Canton, Mass., and East Hampton, Conn. Seavey, Foster & Bowman are the Eastern selling agents of the Eureka Silk Manufacturing company. They held some of the stock of the Eureka company, but their failure does not in any way impair the stock of the concern. Seavey, Foster & Bowman have no paper of the silk company to my knowledge. They might have a little, but it does not amount to much. All the business of the silk company in Boston and one or two of the branch houses is done under the name of Seavey, Foster & Bowman. The latter have been leaving their paper with Potter, Lovell & Co., for discount. Lovell, perhaps, had in the neighborhood of $100,000 worth of this paper, and when they went to him he had hypothecated the securities. I do not think there is any question but that Seavey, Foster & Bowman are abundantly able to pay in full. The Eureka Silk company, as their statement shows, has a surplus of about $40,000. I received this telegram today from the Treasurer of the company:

"BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 3.—H. L. Stanton, Chicago: The Eureka Silk company is not affected by the failure of Seavey, Foster & Bowman. Continue the business as before. J. A. BOWMAN."

Little seems to be known here regarding the Worcester Steel company which is also embarrassed by the failure of Potter, Lovell & Co. Several large concerns were seen yesterday, but none of them do business with this company. The trade of the concern is said to be confined to the East.

It is stoutly denied by the members of the John V. Farwell firm here that their dry-goods house has lost anything through the failure of Potter, Lovell & Co. John T. Chumasero, the financial man of the concern, said yesterday:

"We know nothing about the Boston failures here. It is true, I was in Boston the other day before Potter, Lovell & Co. failed, but I did not know anything about their business and learned of their failure after I left the city. We have had no business connections with Seavey, Foster & Bowman or the Eureka Silk company, and do not know anything about them. Col. Abner Taylor is the only person I know who could give you any information about Lee & Ferguson and he is out of the city."

John V. Farwell Jr. stated that his father is not connected with any of the Boston firms that have failed and also denied the statement that he is a stockholder in the Brazos Land company of Texas.

It is said, however, in financial circles that the John V. Farwell company has done a good deal of business with Potter, Lovell & Co., and that the latter took much of the former's paper.

J. S. D. Lee, the senior member of the firm of Lee & Ferguson, whose paper is said to have been indorsed by Congressman Taylor, has a large stock ranch near Leavenworth, Kas., and is in partnership there with a banker named Scott. He is well known throughout the West as a post trader, and was in partnership in the trading business with a man named Reynolds for many years. They retired from this business when the Government passed a law prohibiting a firm from doing business at more than one post. Mr. Lee made a great deal of money years ago in Chicago out of buffalo hides. He is said to be worth about $750,000.

HOXIE & MELLOR TROUBLE.

The Firm Protecting Its Property with the Intention of Resuming Business.

ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—It is stated tonight that the Gogebic range properties of Hoxie & Mellor, the Antigo lumbermen whose failure was announced yesterday at Ironwood, have been released from the attachment under which the principal creditors, the First National Bank of Oshkosh, seized them and have been transferred by mortgages to that bank. The impression here and at Ironwood is that this a scheme to protect the company.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Fisher & Aiken's circus has gone to pieces here, and unpaid employés and other creditors have taken possession of it.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 4.—The live-stock commission firm of Wykes & Co. failed yesterday. The liabilities are $10,000. The amount of the assets is not known.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 4.—Attachments were filed late this afternoon and tonight against the Evening News Publishing company and its property is now in the hands of the Sheriff. The company publishes the Kansas City *Evening News*.

NO CONVICTS FOR RENT.

CHANGE IN MISSISSIPPI'S PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

The Convention in Session at Jackson Finally Disposes of the Penitentiary Question by Deciding That Prisoners Shall Not Be Leased to Persons or Corporations—The Judiciary Committee's Report—Political Outlook Throughout the Country.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 4.—The Constitutional Convention was in session all day and finally disposed of the penitentiary question by the adoption of a substitute for the committee report, which does not materially change the original report, but gives the Legislature a larger discretion than was at first proposed. It provides that no convicts shall ever be leased or hired to any person or corporation, public or private, after Dec. 1, 1894, and that the Legislature shall abandon the leasing system as soon as possible.

The Judiciary Committee, to which was referred the question of the authority of the convention to enact a Bonstitution without submitting the same to the people for ratification, also submitted its report. The proposition that the work of a constitutional convention in revising or framing a Constitution requires for its validity a ratification by a vote of the people has no support in any principle of constitutional law, and is merely a political theory or doctrine which has in some of the States acquired authority from usage. The view repeatedly acted on by the people of this State is that a constitutional convention shall, by the recognized authority, have the inherent power to give to the Constitution it may adopt complete obligatory effect without submitting it for ratification to the people, and the opposing view has not found acceptance in Mississippi and can not be said to have a place in its constitutional system.

The committee therefore expresses the opinion with confidence that the convention may constitutionally make the Constitution or amendments which it shall adopt absolute and final without submitting the question of ratification or rejection to the qualified voters of the State.

INDORSED BLAINE'S PLANS.

Kansas Republicans Declare Themselves in Favor of Reciprocity—The Resolutions.

TOPEKA, Kas., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Republican State Convention on assembling this morning nominated L. A. Glover for Treasurer on the fifth ballot. The balance of the day was occupied in adopting the report of the Committee on Resolutions. Following are the resolutions adopted relating to the tariff, reciprocity, prohibition, and railroads:

We are in favor of the principle of protection as expounded by that great leader of Republican thought and policy, James G. Blaine, and its enforcement to the extent of giving the American citizen an advantage over the foreign producer, thus enabling him to maintain his industry and to make such a fair profit as will induce others to embark in the same business, believing such a policy increases the wages of labor, creates a good home market, and results to the benefit of all classes.

We want the same degree of protection to be given agricultural products that is extended to all other interests. The commercial and industrial interests of the country demand a tariff whose maximum will not retard the growth of foreign commerce unnaturally and whose minimum will afford ample protection to every legitimate industry. A tariff beyond such a maximum is legislation in the interest of a favored few, while a tariff below such minimum is legislation against labor.

We believe it to be the highest dictate of the commercial policy of this country to cultivate the most intimate as well as the most extended commercial relations with our sister Republics of the two American continents, and that it would be wise and expedient so to adjust our tariff laws as to promote this end, and at the same time adopt such a legislative policy as will compel all countries that have exercised a determined discrimination against American products to cease such hostility. The State of Kansas by reason of its geographical position and the character of its products is most favorably situated for the establishment of a large and remunerative trade with the neighboring Republic of Mexico and we favor the enactment of laws for fostering and encouraging the interchange of the products of the two countries.

Ten years' exemption from the evil effects of the traffic in intoxicating liquors secured by a faithful observance of the constitutional amendment and the statute supplemental thereto, by which vice has been lessened and crime decreased leads us to express a determined opposition to any changes in the prohibitory legislation of our State, except such as will make the laws stronger and more efficient, and increase the good order, sobriety, and welfare of the people. We are in favor of electing the Railroad Commissioners by a vote of the people, and we demand of the next Legislature to provide upon the Board of Railroad Commissioners ample power to regulate the passenger and freight rates.

We are in favor of more stringent legislation to compel the various corporations organized and transacting business by the authorities of this State to keep their general offices and all the books, records, and papers pertaining to all their transactions within the limits of the State of Kansas. We are opposed to the system of free passes on railroads now in vogue in this State, by reason of which every railroad company is expected as a matter of courtesy to compliment all State officers, members of the Legislature, Judges, and other public officers with free transportation over their respective lines, and we favor the suppression of this practice by proper legislation.

The organization of trades into distinct bodies, binding them together in ties so loose as to leave each trade entire independence in the management of its own affairs, yet holding them all together closely enough to insure concerted action and mutual assistance, is a powerful factor for the protection of the laboring masses of this country. The labor organizations have adopted the first day of September in each year as devoted to labor as an entity and its economic force and as a cause in which hundredds of thousands are enlisted, and we demand that at the coming session of the Legislature this day be declared a legal holiday.

IOWA PROHIBITIONIST TICKET.

After Urging a Vigorous Campaign the Convention Selects Its Candidates.

Secretary of State	C. R. M'FARLAND
Auditor	I. E. DORCAS
Treasurer	J. C. REDD
Supreme Judge	DANIEL B. TURNEY
Clerk of Supreme Court	F. S. SPURRIER
Reporter of Sup'me Court	O.P.CRAWFORD
Railroad Commissioner	CALEB DAILEY

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—One hundred Prohibitionists in mass-convention here today nominated a full State ticket as given above. Malcolm Smith of Cedar Rapids was Permanent Chairman, and R. S. Beall of Mount Ayr Secretary. The plan of organization adopted pledges a vigorous campaign, and calls upon county committees to place county and city tickets in the field throughout the State. It was determined to establish an official organ at Des Moines, to be edited by the Rev. W. A. Campbell of Clarinda.

The resolutions reaffirm the National Prohibition platform of 1888; declare prohibition to be a National issue; declare against the international revenue tax on liquor; demand a tariff for revenue so adjusted as to enable American industry to compete with foreign industry; demand an honest ballot; favor woman suffrage, government control of transportation companies, and postal savings banks.

NOMINATED GEN. WEAVER.

Selected as a Congressional Candidate by the Iowa Union-Labor Party.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Union-Labor Congressional Convention today was the scene of trouble among the reformers. Gen. J. B. Weaver having declined to accept the Democratic nomination, his followers did not want him nominated today. It is understood that if the Independent Republican candidate, J. H. Barnett, can be forced from the track Weaver will accept. Barnett had a strong following in today's convention and they wanted to indorse him. The Weaver men preferred to adjourn without action and await developments, but a vote was forced, resulting in the defeat of Barnett and the selection of Weaver. When notified of his nomination Gen. Weaver stated he would take it under advisement. The Democratic Congressional Convention has been called to reconvene Sept. 16, and it is believed Weaver will be nominated again and make the race.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—After taking 177 fruitless ballots the Democratic Nominating Convention of the First Maryland Congressional District adjourned until next week to meet at Ocean City. This postponement may cause the defeat of the present incumbent, Charles Gibson. The motion to adjourn was fought vigorously by the Gibson people.

LITTLE FALLS, Minn., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Republicans of the Fifth District today renominated Congressman S. G. Comstock by acclamation. The platform favors the reciprocity amendment to the McKinley bill and heartily approves the course of Mr. Comstock in voting to reduce the tariff on binding twine.

POLITICS FOR THE FARMERS.

Col. Harper Tells Them the Country Is Going to Ruin.

CLINTON, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Col. Jesse Harper of Danville addressed a good-sized audience of farmers today. He called attention to two propositions, that within the last 100 years the crops had been better than ever in the world's history, and that in that time money had become dearer than ever before. He thought this was the unnatural result of legislation in favor of a few while the many had no share in the making of the laws. He said history was repeating itself; that we were going the same road to destruction followed by the Republics of history—by the centralization of wealth.

VIRGINIA, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Farmers' Alliance of Cass and surrounding counties held a monster picnic and barbecue today. About 10,000 pounds of meat was disposed of at dinner. The meeting was addressed by W. H. Boles, National Organizer of the Farmers' Alliance; O. B. Jones of Edina, Mo., M. M. Moore; and E. S. Wilson, Democratic candidate for State Treasurer.

SHOT AT THE REPUBLICANS.

More Evidence of Violence at the Arkansas Elections—Probable Result.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—In Columbia County, in the extreme southern portion of the State, bands of armed men from Louisiana invaded the county election-day threatening the negroes and shooting at prominent white Republicans, notably J. L. Ware. Several shots were fired at Mr. Ware. He was driven from the polls. Columbia County gave a large Democratic majority. In Nevada County W. E. Sanders discovered that the Democrats had counterfeited the Republican tickets and were imposing on the negroes. When he explained to the negroes the facts he was ordered to leave the county on pain of death. He left. Nevada County is also reported Democratic. This makes nine counties reported up to date where intimidation and violence were used, while ballot-box stuffing was common. In Pulaski County, at the State Capital, where the Sheriff and his mob of armed deputies took forcible possession of the polls, a contest has been filed in the courts and papers applied for to compel the County Canvassing Board to give the returns to the legally appounted judges. It will require the official count to determine the Democratic majority, which will range from 15,000 to 25,000. This includes all manner of frauds and violence.

TALKED TO BY GOV. OGLESBY.

Farmers at Belvidere, Ill., Listen to an Entertaining Speech.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Today was the big day of the fair of the agricultural society being held here. Notwithstanding the rain fully 3,000 people were on the grounds, drawn there by the fact that ex-Gov. Oglesby was to speak. Gov. Oglesby addressed the crowd. His words were directed in the main to the farmers. He told of his own farm experience during the last two years. He said that he thought it was due to the people of the State that after serving them as long as he had in an official capacity that he should at last engage in some decent and honorable pursuit. This sally, however, was soon followed up by the venture that should the people again see fit to place him in one of the National legislative bodies that he should much favor an appropriation having for its object researches into the bowels of the earth.

RETURNS FROM VERMONT ELECTIONS.

A Heavy Falling Off from the Republican Vote of 1888.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 4.—A revised and correct compilation for 232 towns, embracing the complete Gubernatorial vote of seven of the fourteen counties in the State, gives Page 32,651; Brigham, 18,745; all others, 1,214; majority for Page 12,692. The same towns in 1888 gave Dillingham 47,083; Shurtleff, 19,226; all others, 1,362; majority for Dillingham, 26,455. Decrease in Republican vote 14,402, and in Republican majority 13,763; decrease in Democratic vote, 481. Only eleven towns are wanted to complete the total vote.

One hundred and ten towns in the Second Congressional District give Grout, 15,812; Shurtleff, 7,149; majority for Grout, 8,383. Ninety-two towns in the First Congressional District give Powers, 11,484; Maloney, 7,559; majority for Powers, 3,925. The number of Democratic Representatives elected, as per returns, is about 60, or a gain of 42 over 1888.

Will Put a Ticket in the Field.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The State Convention of the Union Labor party will be held in this city tomorrow. While many of the Milwaukee delegates are in favor of indorsing Gov. Hoard it is generally believed the convention will nominate a full State ticket with Col. Reuben May of Viroqua for Governor. Robert Schilling, Chairman of the Labor party's State Central Committee, said today that while he considered Gov. Hoard's stand for the Bennett law as deserving of popular support he did not think it would be policy for the Union Labor party to indorse him.

Both John L. Mitchell and John Black are making a night and day canvass for the Democratic Congressional nomination in the Milwaukee District, and the result of next Tuesday's convention is doubtful.

Asked to Continue the Work.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Executive Committee of the Republican National League today issued an address to the State leagues of the country, appealing to them to continue their organizations, which have increased in numbers and strength since 1888. The acts of Congress were approved and the McKinley and Federal Election bills indorsed. The convention of the State League of Republican Clubs held a protracted session this afternoon. The resolutions adopted indorsed the McKinley bill, the Administration, and Blaine's reciprocity scheme.

Negroes Win in Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 4.—In the Republican State Convention today the Committee on Credentials reported in favor of seating the negroes from the contested Counties of Bexar, Dallas, McLennan, and Harris. The report was adopted. S. J. Wright was made Permanent Chairman. It is generally conceded that Judge Bell can have the nomination for Governor if he wishes it, but his friends say he will not accept. Flanagan, Osterhouse, and Rector are also mentioned for the place.

They Favor the Bennett Law.

ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Referring to the statement that the "Lutheran vote" is opposed to the Bennett law the Rev. J. D. Nelsenius of the Ashland Swedish Lutheran Church said: "Our stand is emphatically for compulsory education and the Bennett law with the exception of the district clause, and when referring to the Lutheran vote the Swedish branch must be excepted."

G. M. Pullman's Brother for Congress.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Republicans of the Third Congressional District, comprising the eastern section of Baltimore, nominated the Rev. Royal H. Pullman, a brother of George M. Pullman of palace-car fame. The nominee is pastor or a large Universalist church in this city. Mr. Pullman has always taken a lively interest in politics and promises to make a good fight.

Congressional Nominations.

Dist.	State.	Candidate.	Politics.
1	Iowa	John H. Gear	Rep.
2	Iowa	J. B. Weaver	Union-Labor
5	Md.	Royal H. Pullman	Rep.
6	Mich.	William Ball	Rep.
6	Minn.	S. G. Comstock	Rep.
1	Mo.	Nicholas Ford	Rep.
1	N. J.	C. A. Berger	Rep.
1	Ohio	George W. Houk	Dem.
3	Tenn.	J. C. Williams	Dem.
3	Wis.	Allen Bushnell	Dem.
1	Iowa	George M. Roberts	Rep.
4	Maryland	Henry H. Goldborough	Rep.

Political Notes.

The Republican convention for the Tenth Senatorial District was held at Freeport yesterday. Henry N. Prentros of Jo Daviess County and D. S. Berry of Carroll County were nominated by acclamation.

The Republican convention for the Forty-fourth Illinois District was held at Flora, Ill., yesterday. J. D. Slankor of Olney and E. H. Chase of Keans, Wayne County, were nominated for Representatives.

MORE MONEY FROM COOK.

A MOVE TO INCREASE THE COUNTY'S ASSESSMENT BY $50,000,000.

How the Board of Equalization Proposes to Even Things Up—Lively Times at Yesterday's Session—Assessors Summoned to Springfield to Be Examined on Alleged Undervaluation of Property—The Cregier Administration Assailed by Mr. Collier.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—There was an exceedingly warm debate in the State Board of Equalization at its session this morning, and the outcome indicates some lively work in the way of investigation before many days. It was the stormiest session this year. Cook County was singled out as the one and only part of the State that was evading taxation, and the demand was made that a halt should be called.

The ball opened with a motion by Mr. Bush for privilege to withdraw his motion of yesterday that the members go to Chicago to investigate assessments of corporations and other property. It was allowed. Why it was done goes unexplained, except that it had been concluded to be an unnecessary trip, as the same information could be secured here.

Mr. Glenn secured recognition from Judge Scott, who was filling the chair. He has evinced an aggressive disposition this session, and especially when it comes to Cook County assessments. He said the Chicago press had assailed the country members of the board every year because the impression had gone abroad that the country members were always trying to discriminate against Cook County. He thought it an easy matter to do this, but, for the purpose of inviting further criticism and giving the press and other interested parties an opportunity to point out wherein he or others of his way of thinking were wrong, he would offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the aggregate value of lands, town lots, and personal property of Cook County returned by the local assessors be increased by this board so that the equalized value of the same shall be $283,500,000. The proportion of such increase which shall be made on the several classes of property shall be fixed in a joint meeting of the committees on equalized lands, lots, and personal property, and the amount of increase on the several classes thus determined upon shall be reported by the committees separately.

Preliminary Skirmishes.

The consideration of this resolution was made a special order for next Wednesday, when it will be discussed, and the Cook County members will proceed to make it a little warm, no doubt, for some of the members representing districts that reported this year a large decrease while Cook County reports an increase. The increase proposed by the resolution over this year's returns is about $50,000,000, the total assessment being returned at $188,172,558.

Another matter that provoked discussion was the consideration of a resolution by Mr. Craske to change the rules of the board so that additional members should be added to certain committees, notably the Committee on Railroads and Capital Stock. There is always more or less trouble every session on this score. The old members who have had experience in this work are usually selected for the work in the make-up of the committees, but those left out are generally dissatisfied and get an idea that there is a chance to make a "pile" by a connection with these committees and they are anxious to get in, though Mr. Craske said he only wanted to divide the work of the board more equally. The advocacy of the adoption of the change had a little smirch of this kind about it this morning. It was resisted by Maj. Blodgett of Cook, as Chairman of the Railroad Committee, and others upon the ground that it was entirely out of order. Committees had gone forward with their work now and an addition would compel it all being done over and a prolonging of the session. Had it been introduced at the beginning of the session probably not a member would have objected. A few members thought it possibly meant to be used as a menace to some of the railroads or corporations to be used for all that could be got out of it. However, upon vote the resolution was lost by a vote of 12 to 5, and all voting for its adoption have no place on the committee mentioned. Those voting for it were: Biggerstaff, Craske, Francis, Powers (Cook), and Taylor (Cook). Those voting against: Amman, Blodgett, Bocock, Bush, Collier, Funkhouser, Glenn, McKnight, Neff, Scott, Williams, and Yantis.

The Real Fight.

At this point Mr. Collier precipitated the real fight by introducing a resolution that the Assessors of Cook County be invited to meet the board at its session Tuesday next.

Mr. Taylor of the Fourth District was immediately on his feet. He was against the adoption of the resolution and tried to kill it at once by adding an amendment to include the Assessors of the other 101 counties of the State, and that they come at their own expense.

Mr. Collier obtained the floor and said he introduced the resolution because as Chairman of the committee to equalize the different classes of property of that kind he wanted the full facts. He did not believe they could be obtained from the returns. He did not believe all the Assessors would come, but those who did, he believed, should be provided for by the board so far as their expenses were concerned. Inquiry could be made then into the irregularities that had been aired so often.

Mr. Taylor again attempted to knock out the entire matter by moving that the Assessors and County Board of Livingston County appear and tell why there was a decrease in their returns last year of over $700,000, whereas there had been an increase of $22,000,000 in Cook. This is the district represented by Mr. Collier. The latter thought this a personal reference, and announced himself as opposed to it on that account, and also to a motion by Mr. McKnight of Cook that sixty-three counties which had reported decreases have their Assessors present on the ground, that it would result in getting no information, and that what was needed could be obtained from the returns. Besides there were no complaints of unjust assessments in these localities, but there was in Cook County, and he wanted all the information that could be obtained about their assessments.

Mr. Glenn's Speech.

Mr. Glenn here took the floor to support Mr. Collier. He sailed into the Cook County members in general and the Cregier Administration in particular. He said in part:

Every member from Cook County who has spoken on this question has reaffirmed time and again as the reason for his objection to an increase in Cook County that the taxeaters and men who ought to be in the penitentiary will consume every dollar of it. The logical conclusion is that your affairs in Cook County are in the hands of taxeaters and robbers. If they confess they cannot control their own affairs, then is it not time that we attempt an investigation into these matters? We have repeatedly heard, if you increase the assessment the county will go up to the full limit, and when I ask an increase of the assessment of certain corporations in Cook County I am told the money will all be stolen. My answer to this is, do not place the affairs of Cook County in the hands of those who ought not to control them.

Mr. Biggerstaff wanted the whole matter laid on the table. This was lost. Then Mr. Taylor thought it would simplify matters to drop the entire subject and appoint a committee of three to investigate into the alleged irregularities and report to the board. He did not believe the Assessors of Cook County were any more dishonest than those of the balance of the State, and that the committee could obtain all the information it wanted to enlighten the board. This, however, was also tabled.

The Resolution Adopted.

The question then recurring on Mr. Collier's resolution the roll was called and it was adopted by a vote of 9 to 8. Those voting in the affirmative were Bocock, Bush, Collier, Francis, Glenn, Neff, Powers, Yantis, Williams—9. Those voting in the negative were Amman, Biggerstaff, Blodgett, Craske, Funkhouser, McKnight, Scott, and Taylor—8.

Mr. Blodgett moved to make the vote unanimous. He said there was nothing to be concealed in Chicago, and he wanted the Assessors to feel when they came here that it was by the desire of the entire board, and that they would be received with open house. It had been opposed in his judgment as a mere waste of time. Inasmuch as the proposition carried, however, he was glad of it and believed it would result beneficially to the county. After this Messrs. Biggerstaff, Blodgett, Craske, McKnight, and Scott had themselves recorded as voting in the affirmative. To cut off further discussion Mr. Neff moved an adjournment for committee work, which was carried. There is nothing obligatory upon the Assessors to come before the board in response to the invitation, but should they do so it is quite likely there will be some lively times witnessed next Tuesday.

CENSUS ENUMERATORS STILL AT IT.

Seeking Information Regarding Manufactories in Chicago—How the Work Is Done.

Enumerators went into the field yesterday for the purpose of collecting information respecting the manufactories in Chicago. The chief work of Supervisor of Census Gilbert for the ensuing ninety days will be devoted to gathering and tabulating such information, although his office is also engaged in supplying omissions of enumerators in a few schedules which were returned for correction. This work will continue for several weeks yet.

When Mr. Gilbert was asked what the system of obtaining the manufacturing statistics was, he said:

"Manufacturing statistics, in the country part of this district, were taken by the regular enumerators, but the census act of Congress gave the Superintendent authority to have manufacturing statistics, in such localities as he saw fit, taken by special agents, independent of the usual population enumeration. That system was adopted for Chicago and Waukegan. I have nothing to do with the latter place, Mr. C. W. Upson was appointed for the work there, but my work is confined simply to Chicago. The city has been divided for this purpose into thirty-three districts. The First Ward by this division includes three districts, but for the most part ward boundaries have been observed in forming the districts.

"Such a plan was followed for the reason that under the factory inspection system of the city there is a record kept which is supposed to be thorough.

"This record will be of considerable use in making sure that the entire field is thoroughly worked. Special agents are detailed to these districts who make daily reports to me. In turn I transmit a daily report to the Census Office at Washington. The object of this special branch of the census is to secure complete statistics in regard to the productive industry of the country."

"Just what does the term 'establishments of productive industry' mean?"

"It embraces not only mills and factories but also operations of all small establishments and the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, carpentering, coopering, dressmaking, masonry, bricklaying, mechanical dentistry, tailoring, millinery, wheelwrighting, etc., but not the operation of mercantile establishments, transportation lines, or professional services.

"In the sense in which the term factory is understood in the municipal inspection ordinance Chicago probably has 3,500 establishments, but in the sense in which it is employed by the Government it will be necessary to visit probably ten times that number of places.

To Visit Every Drug Store.

"We shall be required to visit all drug stores, as many of them manufacture a cough medicine or some other preparation, but prescriptions and sales do not figure in the list. Hardware stores may have shops attached where some lines of 'productive industry' are carried on. When the manufacturer prefers it he may fill out his own blank and send it direct to Washington. In such cases the special agent reports the fact to this office, which notifies the Census Bureau. There will probably be not many cases of the kind. Special agents are sworn to secrecy and are not allowed to divulge any information as to the business affairs of any individual concern."

"Have you any estimates as to the manufacturing statistics of Chicago?"

"No; except that Chicago having more than doubled its population in the last ten years I should say that it has more than doubled its statistics of manufactures. Ten years ago it had nearly $70,000,000 of capital invested, paid about half that amount in wages, and had about 35,000 persons employed. The value of material used amounted to $180,000,000, and the products to $350,000,000."

"Can you give any general data for the whole country?"

"On this point the information is meager. The first inquiry as to manufactures was made in 1810 and was very primitive. In 1820 it was no better; in 1830 there was none at all; in 1840 it was substantially the same as in 1810 and 1820, but in 1850 the present system was adopted, however, in a primitive form only. The gross value of products for that and subsequent censuses was:

1850	$1,019,109,616
1860	1,885,861,676
1870	4,232,325,443
1880	5,369,579,191

"The percentage of gain in 1880 was 26.87."

"How are the special agents appointed?"

"They are commissioned from Washington, although for no definite time. The maximum time allowed for their work is sixty days, but I am allowed ninety days. Some went to work yesterday, having received their commissions. The whole force engaged for the field work will probably be commissioned in a few days. The period covered by this inquiry is for the year ending May 1, 1890.

"The returns of manufactures are merely for tabulation, and no use will be made of any information obtained to in any wise expose the business of individual establishments."

DEATH OF GEN. EDWARD F. NOYES.

Ohio's Ex-Governor Expires Suddenly of Heart-Disease.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Gen. Edward F. Noyes, Judge of the Superior Court of C

TO REBUILD M'VICKER'S.

PLAN TO ORGANIZE A STOCK COMPANY TO RECONSTRUCT IT.

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars Capital Stock to Be Issued and 10 Per Cent on the Investment Guaranteed—Attempted Suicide of an Unfortunate Farmer—A Would-Be Theatrical Manager Locked Up—Other News in the Local Field.

Since the recent almost total destruction of McVicker's Theater there has been considerable discussion in theatrical and financial circles on the question of its reconstruction. The veteran manager has, however, not allowed the grass to grow under his feet.

Yesterday a limited number of letters were sent out from the office of Jamieson, the bankers, No. 115 Dearborn street. Mr. Jamieson, over his signature, calls attention to the inclosed communication from Mr. McVicker and indorses all advanced by the latter.

Mr. McVicker, in rather a lengthy communication, says he is about to incorporate the McVicker Theater Company Building, and invites contributions to the capital stock, amounting to $200,000. He goes on to state that he owns the lease for an unexpired term of over seventy years, at a rental of about $14,400 a year, which lease is subject to renewal. That the last year's income from the stores and offices in the front part of the building amounted to rather more than $40,000; that the reconstruction of the theater will at least double the gross income; and that the subscribers to the stock of the proposed company will realize 10 per cent per annum on their investment or probably more.

Mr. McVicker adds that he has addressed himself to but a limited number of those who are fully acquainted with him, and urges an immediate reply so that the work of reconstruction may be at once commenced, in which case the theater will be open before the end of the year.

He also expresses his willingness to become the President of the projected company if the stockholders so desire, and adds that after the reconstruction the capital stock will be increased to $500,000.

Messrs. Jamieson & Co. are named as the financial agents of the new concern.

ATTEMPTED TO WALK TO MICHIGAN.

An Unfortunate Farmer Throws Himself Between a Train.

John Springreen, a farmer 29 years old, tried to end a career of hard luck by throwing himself under a south-bound suburban train on the Illinois Central railroad at South Park station yesterday afternoon. His home was originally in Galien, Mich., and he migrated with his family to a Nebraska farm. The drought blighted his crops and discouraged him, and he determined to go back to Michigan. So he packed up his goods and started home with them, traveling in the same box-car. His family preceded him on a passenger train. All went well until he reached Chicago last Saturday. He was then told that the car would not be sent on to Galien until the next day, so he wandered about to see the sights of a city. When he returned the car had gone, and he was left in Chicago without friends or money. He started to walk to Galien, and when he was exhausted lay down on an open field to sleep. The next day he resumed his journey, trying to pick his way by the sun. He made little headway, however, and Tuesday night, after a three-days' tramp, he turned up in Hyde Park, weary and despondent. His asking some one to put him on the right road to Michigan led to his being directed to the Ninth Precinct Police Station, where he was persuaded to remain over night. In the morning he was set at liberty and struck out over the Illinois Central tracks. The passengers, who had just alighted from the moving suburban train at Fifty-seventh street, were horrified to see a man rush from the platform and throw himself on the track between the cars. He had no more than struck the track than he was thrown clear of the wheels, and the train went on. His head struck the brake-beam and inflicted a severe scalp wound. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

THEATRICAL PEOPLE IN TROUBLE.

Manager John McCann Behind the Bars—Kittie Howard's Divorce Bill.

Early in the summer John McCann, while in New York, advertised that he would take out a theatrical company this season and wanted people for the caste. Vincent Toledo engaged to go with him and claims that he contracted to pay McCann $75 for coaching in Shakspearean parts and was to receive a salary of $12 a week and expenses for forty weeks. Cornelius Cornell, also of New York, says he has a contract of the same nature. McCann then opened correspondence with John B. Sherman of No. 2855 Archer avenue and his wife, professionally known as Miss Josie Crocker. The New-Yorker made arrangements with Sherman to act as his advance agent and with Miss Crocker to star with him.

Aug. 15 McCann came to Chicago and Messrs. Toledo and Correll followed. He soon gathered around him a competent amateur company, giving each member an advantageous contract.

The company had arranged to open at Sterling, Ill., last Wednesday night, but McCann ran short of funds and was unable to take the combination out of Chicago. Toledo swore out a warrant for McCann's arrest yesterday on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, and he was locked up at the armory pending a hearing before Justice Prindiville today.

Another branch of the Atherton-Laurence affair cropped out in a bill filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by Kate Myers Laurence asking for a divorce from the actor. Complainant is the actress Kittie Howard now playing "Lost in New York" at the Academy. Kittie Howard says she was married to Laurence in April, 1888, in Buffalo. She thought he had some means, but he had not a cent, and was living partly at the expense of Nora Laurence. He went through Kittie's pockets while they were stopping in Buffalo, and when she wanted him to play a part in "The Ranch King" he refused. She claims he became too intimate with Miss Atherton.

THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS RETURN.

The Attendants at McCormick Seminary Addressed by Prof. Curtis.

The students of the McCormick Theological Seminary have returned from their summer vacation to their quarters on Lincoln and Fullerton avenues. Yesterday afternoon the chapel was filled with the members of the faculty, students, and friends of the seminary. Prof. E. L. Curtis extended a welcome to the new arrivals and congratulated the students who had attended at previous sessions. His discourse was mainly a discussion in the form of advice to students, of the peculiarity of Biblical study, and its demands upon those who engage in it. He said the theological student should aim less to be a great scholar or a great preacher than a minister in the strict sense of the term, and he should guard against fossilizing by recourse to the most recent investigators, who were the best. This morning at 9 the faculty will receive applicants for matriculation and complete arrangements for commencement of the year's work.

THE JUSTICES REPRIMANDED.

Judge Altgeld Says They Have No Right to Send Young Boys to Jail.

Justices Doyle and La Buy responded promptly yesterday afternoon to the summons sent them by Judge Altgeld to appear before him and explain their actions in holding young boys to the Criminal Court. The Judge looked serious when he took them into a remote part of Branch No. 2 of the Criminal Court and soundly reprimanded them for their actions. He said:

"There has been too much of this kind of work done in the past and there must be a stop put to it. You have no right to send boys of 10 or 12 years of age to the County Jail to await trial for trivial offenses. The police are also to blame in this matter, as they are too willing to arrest the boys when caught committing a depredation. In many instances the parents are to blame for not whipping or otherwise punishing these boys."

It is said that the two Justices were talked to plainly and told if the offense was repeated by them they would be severely dealt with.

Seven happy little boys, from 10 to 13 years, were then brought into court and turned over to T. E. Daniels, Superintendent of the Chicago Waifs' Mission and Training School, where the boys will be kept until their cases come up for trial.

Mr. Daniels had called the attention of Judge Altgeld to the facts in their cases and asked that they be given into his custody.

Christ Westphal, 13 years old, was held by Justice Wallace for the theft of $1.62 and confined six weeks. Charles Brown, colored, 10 years old, was before Justice Bradwell. He stole a horse and buggy and took a ride. Antone Hajek and Joseph Pleakarty, both 11 years old, were before Justice Doyle, guilty of stealing a wrench. John Smith, 10 years old, stole a 75-cent set of knives and forks, and was confined one month. Albert Achtowski, 11 years old, was guilty of stealing a pocketknife worth 75 cents. Richard Callahan, 13 years old, stole 35 cents from a money-drawer, and was sentenced by Justice Wallace. Walter Smith, colored, 11 years old, was held over to Criminal Court by Justice Bradwell. He was guilty of setting fire to a freight-car accidentally while in there to get out of the rain. Reiny Gesche, 13 years old, was held over by Justice Boggs. He stole 80 cents, and gave half to another boy. James Eaton, 11 years old, was held by Justice Hennessy on a charge of stealing some old clothes. John Leighton, 12 years old, was an accomplice of the Eaton boy.

DOCTORS OF DIFFERENT OPINION.

Deputy Coroner Monaghan Will Look Into the Death of a Tioga Victim.

There will be an interesting investigation by Deputy Coroner Monaghan this morning at No. 331 South Halsted street, where an inquest will be held upon the body of J. M. Dingo, a victim of the Tioga explosion.

It seems that the Union Steamboat company had physicians attending to the wounds of the survivors. Dingo had his own physician and Dr. Charles D. Camp for the company paid the man a visit at times. But Dingo died just the same. Now his own physician gave a certificate of death in which he declared the cause to have been the wounds received at the time of the explosion. The company's physician's certificate, Dingo's friends say, declared the man's death to have been the result of a fever. The friends of the late Mr. Dingo were incensed at this action, and claimed it was to offset any damages Dingo's relatives might obtain against the company that the certificate was issued, and they called upon the Coroner to hold an inquest.

A jury was sworn in yesterday afternoon, but an adjournment was taken until today, when some able lawyers on both sides will sharply cross-examine the two physicians whose opinions as to Dingo's death so widely differ. Agent Robert Vasey last night requested the Coroner to particularly summon Dr. Camp.

SAW HIM STRIKE THE PRISONER.

Herman Baltz Says Officer Dohrmann Clubbed Rudolph Cregar.

Officers Dohrmann and Scott of the Hinman Street Station yesterday brought another prisoner before Justice Woodman, the remaining fruits of their famous raid on the dance-hall at Robey and Twenty-first streets, where several of the fighters arrested were clubbed by the officers. This man is Herman Baltz, a mason contractor living at No. 927 Hinman street, and he says he saw Officer Dohrmann strike the prisoner, Rudolph Cregar.

Baltz's story before the Justice was corroborated by Frank Kriz and Jan Rudovitz. He said that when Cregar and the others were arrested and brought to the patrol box he saw Dohrmann reach over with his club and strike Cregar a violent blow on the head. Knowing Dohrmann, the witness took the liberty to remonstrate, and said:

"Charley, you ought not to beat a man like that when he is under arrest."

Dohrmann replied by placing Baltz under arrest. He said Baltz was abusive and that he did not strike Cregar at all.

Baltz said further that when he got to the station the officers called him vile names and threatened to kill him. Baltz was fined $1 and costs, the charge of resisting an officer being dismissed and a disorderly conduct charge substituted. The attorney for the Personal Liberty League, who defended Baltz, said he was satisfied with the verdict.

AMERICAN ORIFICIAL SURGEONS.

Third Annual Convention of the Association—First Day's Work.

The third annual session of the American Association of Orificial Surgeons convened at Emerson Hall yesterday. In the absence of Dr. W. E. Green of Little Rock, Ark., President, the association was called to order by Dr. C. C. Edson of Dixon, Ill., Secretary, Dr. W. E. Cogswell of Mount Carroll was elected to the chair. About ninety members responded to their names at roll-call out of a total membership of 150. Thirty new members were admitted. Drs. Bentley, Hill, and Beebe were appointed a board of censors. The association adopted a constitution and by-laws. During the morning the members attended a clinic at the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, and listened to an address by Prof. E. H. Pratt. The annual address of the President was read by the Secretary in the absence of Dr. Green. A paper prepared by Dr. M. J. Blein of San Antonio, Tex., was read.

At the evening session papers by Dr. A. L. Monroe of Louisville, Ky., by Dr. C. C. Edson, and by Dr. G. E. Cogswell were read and discussed. The association will conclude its work today, convening at 2 p. m. at the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College. The annual election of officers will take place, and in the evening a reception will take place at the "Lincoln Park Sanitarium."

CLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Mr. Gillette's Electric Gate.

Mr. Harleigh Gillette of Highland Park in a few days will receive from Washington a patent for an electric gate, adapted particularly to drawbridges and railway crossings.

Mr. Gillette says he has a simple gate which can be raised and lowered by the bridgetender, as he swings the draw by merely pushing a button. "At a railway crossing the contact of the wheels with the rails as the train nears the gate forms an electric connection which causes a bell to ring, giving warning that the gate is about to be lowered," says the inventor. "As the train moves on the gate comes down, and as it proceeds beyond the crossing the connection is broken, the bell ceases to ring, and the gate is again lifted up. As this is done without a watchman. No soul need be present to insure its working, for it operates automatically with the approach and departure of a train. Upon receipt of the patent a gate will be set up at an approach of one of the bridges and subjected to a thorough test for several months.

"Railroad companies have examined the invention and pronounce it a useful contrivance."

To Hold the Mangan Estate in Trust.

An information was filed in the Superior Court by the Attorney-General to confirm Thomas Brenan as successor in trust to the late Rev. Patrick J. Conway, in the estate of Timothy Mangan, who died Sept. 5, 1885, leaving a large amount of property to the church after the death of his wife. Mangan's will bequeaths premises Nos. 742 and 744 Clybourn avenue in trust to the Catholic Bishop of Chicago for the use of the orphans of the diocese; premises Nos. 186 and 188 West Twelfth street to the Rev. Andrew O'Neil for the education and support of the children of the Holy Family, and property at No. 345 South Jefferson street to the Rev. Conway for charitable purposes. The Rev. Conway died in 1888, and in his will he appointed Thomas Brenan as successor in trust. The court is asked to confirm the appointment, so as to prevent any complication in the future as to the title to the land.

Prisoners Not Held on Telegrams.

Judge Altgeld found another opportunity yesterday to rebuke the methods of the police authorities in holding an individual merely on a telegram. C. C. Rodney was arrested Monday morning on a telegram from the Chief of Police at Portland, Ore., stating that Rodney was wanted there on a charge of embezzlement. The prisoner was denied an examination and has been in the "sweat box" ever since. Col. Cameron, representing the city, said the only return he could make to a petition filed on behalf of Rodney was that the police had him in charge on a telegram until requisition papers could be made out. The police ought to know by this time how to arrest a man," said the court, "and in this case they have acted illegally. Of course I will discharge the relator, but I will insist that he sue the police authorities for false arrest."

"Ladies' Night."

The Marquette Club inaugurated "ladies' night" last evening with an enjoyable musicale. Among those who contributed to the success of the affair were Miss Lily Roemheld, Miss May Roemheld, and Prof. Steinbeck. A large number of the members, with ladies, were present and thoroughly enjoyed the program. These pleasant affairs will be a feature of the winter's festivities.

Suit Against a Real Estate Man.

Mrs. Angelina M. Clarke began suit against John T. Martin to recover $15,000 damages under an alleged peculiar transaction. Mrs. Clarke is the daughter of A. M. House, formerly a brewer in New York, now dead. Before her marriage to George Clarke she formed the acquaintance of Martin. He is 35 and has polished manners. He represented himself as the owner of 900 shares of capital stock in the Perfection Glue company, worth $45,000, it is said, and transferred the shares to Miss House for $12,500, she receiving the money from her father. There is no such company now in existence, it is said. Defendant is said to hail from Cincinnati and styles himself a real estate inspector.

Says the Report Is Not True.

Mr. Joseph Frank, who is interested in mining property in Northern Minnesota, said last night that there was no truth in the story that the Rothschilds were trying to secure some of the stock of the Minnesota Iron company. "There are reports that alarm the people in the neighborhood of Duluth, because they think the iron fields are to be controlled by one company," he said, "but there is no cause for alarm. We have been making cheap leases to moneyed men who are willing to undertake the development of our lands, and I received word last Monday that one of the leases had struck it rich. I know absolutely nothing about any effort on the part of the Minnesota Iron company to control the entire output of the Northern Minnesota iron lands."

Assessing Railroads at the Stock-Yards.

The State Board of Equalization is to investigate the non-report for assessment of the 130 miles of railroad at the Stock-Yards. Speaking of this yesterday a well-known railroad official said that the reason the miles of road were not reported was that the Stock-Yards company held that the lines were not used for transportation in the ordinarily accepted meaning of that term, but were used for the purpose of receiving and loading, much as in the same way that the driveway in front of a warehouse is used. "This matter," he continued, "has been discussed before, but only in committees, I think, and there it stopped. The company is assessed on its capital stock, and whether another assessment can be laid on the rails is a matter of doubt."

Accuses Them of Murder.

Mrs. M. Gertz, who, however, gave her name as Mrs. Dora Oller, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Henry Bahe of Justice Woodman's court on a charge of murder. A warrant was issued for the woman's husband, Moses Gertz, on a similar charge, but Gertz had fled.

Both Gertz and his wife are held responsible by Aaron Sala for the death of Mrs. Sala's 19-months' old baby, Moses. Mrs. Sala claims that Gertz assaulted her June 29 last and at the time she had her baby in her arms. The infant was injured and three weeks ago the little one died. Mrs. Sala now claims that Gertz was the cause of the child's death, and that Mrs. Gertz is also to blame because she was present during the assault.

Knocked Down in the Street.

Mrs. Clark, a widow, was brutally assaulted last night when on her way from a neighbor's house to her home at No. 296 Illinois street. Her assailant, the police say, was Bertha Gernhue.

The two women, it is said, met on Illinois street, and Bertha Gernhue accused the other of circulating slanderous stories about her. Her remarks were followed by an attack, and Mrs. Clark was struck several times with a blunt instrument. The blows rendered the woman unconscious. The victim's cries attracted the attention of the police, but the assailant escaped before an officer arrived.

African Methodists in Conference.

At the second day's session of the Conference of the African M. E. Zion Church, held in Washington Chapel yesterday, sermons were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Temple, Jenifer, and Claiborne. Bishop Lomax delivered an able address on church work. In passing upon the character of members there was considerable opposition to passing W. A. Foreman of the Twelfth Street Church, Louisville, on account of indebtedness. Mr. Lawson became responsible for the amount. The Rev. M. A. Easton preached last evening.

Found in an Unconscious Condition.

A well-dressed man about 55 years old was found lying in the freight yards of the Lake Shore railway at the intersection of Sixty-fourth street at 10 o'clock last night. He was in an unconscious condition and his body was covered with bruises. He was picked up by the police and taken to the Englewood station. There it was ascertained that his name was Russell Swain and that he lived at Oswego, N. Y. The injured man was unable to speak. It is supposed he fell from a Lake Shore train.

An Alleged Dishonest Postmaster.

Sydney Wauzer, the alleged absconding Postmaster of Hoxie, Kas., was at the armory last night in charge of United States Deputy Marshal Thomas Failey of Vermont, who will take Wanzer back to Kansas. He is charged with the embezzlement of $1,200 while Postmaster there. He left Hoxie last May, and when his accounts were examined it was found they were short. He was arrested in Franklin County, Vermont. He denied last night that he was an embezzler, and said he was simply visiting in Vermont.

Company K Off to Bedloe's Island.

K Company, Sixth United States Infantry, left Fort Sheridan last evening for Bedloe's Island. Capt. C. G. Penney marched the company from the fort to the depot at Highland Park, and from the Northwestern to the Polk street station in Chicago. The command numbered thirty-five men. It had been at Fort Sheridan since December, 1888, and bore an excellent reputation. At Bedloe's Island the company is to be disbanded. Capt. Penney will try to have all the men assigned to his company.

New Whitechapel Club Officers.

The annual meeting of the Whitechapel Club was held at the club-rooms yesterday. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Charles G. Seymour, President; Hugh Blake Williams, Secretary; W. C. Thompson, Financial Secretary; Henry A. Kostros, Treasurer; Board of Directors, Frank W. Reilly, Sidney P. Browne, Dana L. Hibbard, George A. Balbirt, Horace Taylor, Opie P. Read, William P. MacHenry, Fred F. Thompson.

New Turning Society Organized.

A new turning society has been organized to cover the territory in the extreme western portion of the city. At a meeting held at No. 1134 West Chicago avenue a society was organized to be called the Turnverein Voran. Twenty-eight members signed the roll. Officers were elected as follows: First Speaker, John Denker; Second Speaker, William Richter; Treasurer, Charles Gehler; Secretary, Edward Weihrauch.

Was Passed by a Unanimous Vote.

J. J. Mitchell, one of the delegates from New Jersey to the National Farmers' Congress, says the demand for unlimited coinage of silver was passed by a unanimous vote. The demand for the abolition of the National banking laws, however, was rejected after a heated debate by a vote of 151 to 37. Mr. Mitchell declares that the farmers do not propose to place themselves in a position to be caught by the greenbackers.

Meeting of the Cicero Town Board.

An adjourned meeting of the Cicero Town Board was held Thursday night. The property-owners of Wisconsin avenue presented a complaint against the contractors for delaying the improvements now in progress in that locality. The President of the board was instructed to notify the contractor that the work must be completed by Sept. 10, in accordance with the terms of his contract.

He Broke the Boy's Arm.

Constine Goragos, a Greek, who keeps the fruit stand at Randolph and Clark streets, was arrested last night for assaulting 10-year-old Johnny Detrang of No. 197 North Union street. Detrang and a companion were tormenting the Greek. He finally chased them along Clark street, and overtaking the boy knocked him down and kicked him and broke the lad's arm.

John Needham Found Not Guilty.

John Needham, who was on trial yesterday in Branch 2 of the Criminal Court for the murder of Patrick Clinton, was discharged. The two men were involved in a quarrel the night of July 19, when Needham stabbed Clinton, from the effects of which he died. The evidence showed the deed was committed in self defense.

Run Over by the Cars.

At 5:20 o'clock yesterday morning John Garrett Louisville, Ky., was accidentally run over at Stony Island avenue and Ninety-second street by a New York, Chicago and St. Louis railroad train. Both of his arms were crushed at the elbow and he received internal injuries. He was taken to the County Hospital.

Guarding Against More Loss of Life.

Guards have been placed over the wheels on a few of the West Madison street cars, and all the West Side cars will have them just as quickly as the work can be done.

Figaro, an illustrated paper published in Chicago, appeared yesterday in a new dress, which is quite attractive.

Mr. Sard of the firm of Rathbone, Sard & Co. denied yesterday that the stove dealers met at the Auditorium a month ago for the purpose of forming a trust.

A police officer still stands at the entrance of Miss Carrie Sinclair's house at No. 202 Chestnut street. The people who the night before crowded the stoops of the houses opposite staid indoors last night.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 73° above zero; 9 a. m., 77°; 10 a. m., 77°; 11 a. m., 78°; 12 m., 80°; 1 p. m., 81°; 2 p. m., 83°; 6 p. m., 80°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.60; 6 p. m., 29.56.

A man 80 years old, whose name could not be learned, was almost instantly killed by an Illinois Central switch engine at the Sixteenth street crossing yesterday morning. He was severely injured, and is not expected to live. There was nothing found in his pockets by which he could be identified.

Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures the most severe cases.

ELECT A NEW PRESIDENT.

J. G. OGDEN IS THE SUCCESSOR TO PRESIDENT JAMES O'CONNELL.

He Was Placed at the Head of the Carpenters' Council Last Evening—Members of Union No. 1 Apologize to Mr. O'Connell for Their Hasty Action—The Strike Practically at an End—Only 300 Men Now Idle—Strikers Claim They Have Been Successful in Obtaining Union Wages.

The Carpenters' Council met last evening and elected J. G. Ogden successor to James O'Connell as President of the Council. The place was offered to Robert Swallow, but he declined. The question of changing the policy of the strike and calling all the men out was brought up again by the new delegates from Union No. 1, but the Council decided to carry out its present policy of sending men to work for all contractors who pay union wages.

J. G. Ogden, who is now the head over 7,000 carpenters, has been an active member for several years, and belongs to the District Knights of Labor Union Carpenters. He is a member of the present strike committee, and is a conservative leader in directing the campaign of the strikers.

The storm created among the carpenters by the row in Union No. 1 is blowing over. It is generally thought that President O'Connell will, at the meeting of that Union next Tuesday, be returned to the Carpenters' Council along with the other delegates who were withdrawn. The union did not send a full delegation Wednesday and will fill the vacancies Tuesday. The excitable members who caused the row feel sorry, it is said. Many of them went to headquarters yesterday and apologized to O'Connell.

The strike is practically at an end. The strike committee stated that scarcely 300 union men remained idle, all the others having found employment at union wages.

"The press does not do us justice," said Alfred Williams of the strike committee. "When we struck last spring we were blamed because we would not let our men work for anyone, no matter whether he was willing to pay union wages or not, until the association should come to time. This time we have our men work for all individual contractors, and now it is said that the strike is lost. It is not lost. Just the contrary. Nearly all our men are back at work and they are getting union wages and the eight-hour day. It is true we did not gain the recognition of the union, but we did not stand out for that this time. We gained an advance in wages that is substantial, and we have more than doubled the membership of our organization.

"It is not true that we work with non-union men. Our men are supposed to work with union men only. We will make an effort to carry that out. I don't know how far this order is being obeyed at the present time."

There was nothing about the carpenters' headquarters yesterday to indicate that there was a strike in progress. There were but few people around and the members of the council did but little work. President Kliver of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners got a job at 40 cents an hour and went to work. So did a number of committeemen and members of the Carpenters' Council. The forces were scattering and the strike was little more than a reminiscence.

Of the two organizations, the new bosses and old, the former have suffered more. Fully two-thirds of the men employed by their members left work and all are back again. It is acknowledged by members and officers of the new Bosses' Association that many of the contractors who signed the agreement last spring and became members are without work. An ex-member, in speaking of the new bosses, said: "If there are 100 members in good standing in the association they have kept up well. The agreement signed last spring was on the part of many a mere pretense which they were obliged to make in order to get workmen. As soon as their contracts were finished the bosses had no further use for either the union men or the agreement."

The old Carpenters' and Builders' Association held its regular meeting last evening at No. 159 La Salle street. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the association would continue paying 35 cents an hour to good workmen. It was reported that they employed a total of 1,109 men, of whom 1,060 are non-union men and forty-nine are union men. Only seventeen had gone out on the strike.

By actual count twenty-seven members of the new bosses' association met at their hall, No. 116 Fifth avenue, last evening. It was the regular semi-monthly meeting, but the 638 members failed to put in an appearance. Short interviews with the members present were substantially to the effect that all the members of the association have plenty of men at work. Chairman Walker of the new bosses association, whose men quit work, said they returned yesterday morning. But whether the seven men he is employing are receiving the 37½ cents an hour, he said, was "nobody's business."

A number of men, said to be union carpenters, have been reported at the headquarters of the old bosses as committing an assault on a non-union carpenter employed on a building at the corner of Eighteenth and Halsted streets. The report was made by a special policeman employed by the old Bosses' Association, but the man was so badly scared himself as to be unable to give a lucid account of the affair. He says that between twenty and twenty-five men perpetrated the assault.

The metal cornice-workers are showing remarkable strength in holding out in the strike inaugurated some weeks ago. An advertisement appeared in one of the city papers yesterday of the largest firms in the city in which they advertised for men and giving them the privilege of boarding and sleeping on the premises. It is reported that the bosses have failed to get men by advertising in over 100 Eastern papers for cornicemakers. President Ballow of the union said yesterday that about 350 men were still out, about the same number having gone to work for bosses who granted the strikers' demands.

FAILED TO RESPOND TO THE CALL.

The Meeting at Bricklayers' Hall Was Poorly Attended.

The meeting at Bricklayers' Hall last evening of those in sympathy with the employés of the New York Central railroad and the striking carpenters of this city was poorly attended. There were scarcely 100 people present. Only three of the ten speakers on the program put in an appearance. These were Frank Lawler, Charles G. Dixon, and Charles Bary. The latter did not speak. Several people in the audience were called upon the platform and the people were not disappointed so far as the number of orators was concerned. It was a Knights of Labor meeting and William Gleeson called it to order. Tom Gallagher, the South Halsted street hatter, presided.

P. B. Phillips, who was the first speaker, gave Vice-President Webb of the New York Central a going over. Richard Powers said that thousands of handbills had been distributed and the meeting had been extensively advertised for men to come out and do their duty, but they had failed to respond. He thought it was a shame. He said the concern of one should be the concern of all.

Congressman Lawler made a speech very much the same as the one made by him at the Lawler reception at the West Twelfth street Turner Hall. He talked about the "indiscriminate shooting," which, he said, had been done by the Pinkerton men for the last twenty-five years, and told about how hard it was to get Congress to legislate for the working man. "Your humble servant," he added, "is powerless to change the condition of affairs, hence of late I have felt my mission there is ended."

Charles G. Dixon of the Health Office was followed by Michael O'Sullivan. The latter said the 75,000 organized laborers of Chicago, with the exception of those present and the carpenters, were moral cowards.

William Gleeson was the last speaker. Most of the audience retired before he commenced.

RETURNED FROM MISSION WORK.

Reception Tendered to Bishop Thoburn and His Assistant.

A reception in honor of Bishop Thoburn was given at the home of the Rev. Thomas Craven in Evanston last evening. Only the personal friends of Dr. Craven and the Bishop were present. For the last twenty years the Rev. Craven has been associated with the Bishop in missionary work in India. They are now enjoying a few months' visit among old friends and associates. The house was filled with curious mementos of their life in India. Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Oliver Marcy, Dr. and Mrs. Bennett, Dr. and Mrs. Raymond, Dr. and Mrs. Bragdon, Dr. Kidder, Prof. and Mrs. Morse, Rev. and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Brown, Mr. S. A. Kean, Mrs. Dr. Eddy, Miss Higgins, Dr. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. Stout, and Mr. Jerome Raymond.

WELCOME HOME TO THEIR PASTOR.

A Pleasant Surprise at the Church of the Ascension.

When the Rev. Edward A. Larrabee, rector of the Church of the Ascension, walked into the choirhouse last night he found the choristers and boys ranged in two ranks, and as he passed between their voices rang forth an ode, specially composed for the occasion by Prof. Katzenberger, the choirmaster. The occasion was a reception given to Father Larrabee by the parish on his return from a two-months' trip to England, France, and Germany. About 300 of the congregation welcomed their pastor home. The sacristy, choir-rooms, and vestry room were draped with flags and decorated with palms, roses, chrysanthemums, and other pretty flowers. Over the door of the cloister leading to the choir house was a transparency bearing the word "Welcome" in old English lettering.

In the course of the evening Prof. Steinbach, whose zither-playing at the Whitechapel Club has endeared him to the newspaper men, played "Peace in War," and afterward sung Speier's "Silesian Singer." Miss Bruining von der Berg, a pupil of Ganzheim of Berlin, sung "Ich Liebe Dich," a composition of her master. J. T. McGurn, a recent acquisition to the choir, sang "Within These Sacred Dwellings," the celebrated bass air from "The Magic Flute." The choir sang Emerson's "Alpine Echo," the solo being by Mrs. Katzenberger.

Father Larrabee while in London paid special attention to church work in the East of London. He celebrated in St. Peter's London Docks, the church made world-famous by Father Lowder. The congregation noticed a decided improvement in their pastor's health on account of his vacation.

DOESN'T AGREE WITH DR. CRAFTS.

W. A. Colcord Has Something to Say About Sunday Observance.

W. A. Colcord, a member of the Executive Committee of the National Religious Liberty Association, does not agree with Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts on the Sunday amusement question, and he takes exception to some of the statements the lecturer made at Farwell Hall.

"There is a class of men lecturing over the country at the present time who unquestionably take unwarranted positions on the subject of the conduct of the people on Sunday," says Mr. Colcord. "That these men have a perfect right to their ideas as to what is proper Sunday observance no one for a moment denies.

"Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts endeavored to prove that all amusements on Sunday should be prohibited by law, and that this could be done on a purely civil basis. Now we submit that when an amusement conducted on Saturday is allowed to be harmless entertainment to mankind, it will be difficult, on a civil basis, to show that it suddenly becomes baneful and a crime against man if played on Sunday.

"Did not somebody regard Sunday religiously no one would be heard decrying Sunday amusements. This is confirmed by the fact that none but the religious or those catering to religious influences are heard asking for laws to suppress them. This being so Mr. Crafts' statement that these things are prohibited, or asked to be prohibited, 'not because Sunday amusements are regarded by Christians as sinful,' is certainly false. The truth told, this is just the reason the prohibition is asked."

HIS CLOTHES DID NOT FIT HIM.

And Therefore Lieut. Clark Declined to Pay the Tailor for Them.

About a dozen Central Station detectives, including Chief Max Kipley himself, were summoned to Justice Blume's court yesterday to prove that Lieut. Albert Clark of the Central Detail looked like a freak in a suit of clothes he bought from his tailor, Ald. J. J. Dahlmann. The Lieutenant had two suits of clothes made for him by Dahlmann, and the tailor sued Clark for the amount of the bill, which the officer had declined to pay, as he could not wear them, they fitted him so badly.

"Clark was a sight when he appeared at the office with those clothes," said Lieut. Kipley in his testimony. "He looked as though he had been buying out a hand-me-down shop. The pants were as tight as a dude's, and when he shook hands bidding me good morning his coat cracked all to pieces."

The Lieutenant went on to say that Clark was so tightly bound in the suit he could hardly walk. Several other officers testified that the fit was a wretchedly bad one, and the Lieutenant himself declared he had been "guyed" unmercifully when he appeared in public with the suit on. The case was still on at the hour of adjournment.

SECOND DAY AT THE EXPOSITION.

The Attendance Was Fair—Pond Lilies from Lincoln Park.

The second day of the Exposition showed a great increase in the number and beauty of the exhibits, and last night the old building bloomed out handsomely. The Lincoln Park Commissioners sent over a lot of those wonderful Victoria Regia pond lilies, which added to the beauty of the fountain and the new booths, notably those of the Meriden Britannia company and Spaulding & Co. (jewelry) were tasteful and attractive. The crowd was not so large as it would have been had the weather been cooler, but Lieut. Ross' thirty-five policemen in parade uniform and white gloves had work enough keeping in hand the 8,000 or 9,000 who visited the building during the day.

"Our opening night crowd exceeded that of last year," said one of the Exposition officers. "The attendance today is about average and it will not be larger till next week, when the country people will begin to come in. That is always our experience."

This is a pointer to TRIBUNE guessers, who kept the young man in the booth near the main door, busy yesterday handing out blank slips.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Ages.
Otto Woit, Mary Shepard	26—26
Frederick Binder, Minnie Heinke	27—18
Samuel O. Epstein, Eva Annenberg	21—18
John Taylor, Mary Helen Snell	32—43
Karl Klecka, Frances Svaboda	40—26
A. D. Cooper, Englewood, Adel L. Dane, same	31—31
Michael Fleemming, Mary Carr	30—30
William Wackenrow, Hennecke Tohneck	25—27
Robert Wheatley, Mary Coghland	21—18
T. H. Keith, Dixon, Ill., Grace Green, same	19—18
William O. Duntley, Mary Van Bylevelt	23—23
Edward H. Jones, Lulie Adams	23—20
Donald Thompson, Effie Roberts	21—17
Oselan L. Teazue, Maria Kenty	30—29
Albert Walsh, Anna Bowman	21—20
Ferdinand Haydle, Josephine Fisher	30—30
James P. Benidict, Hattie O'Connor	30—21
Charles Cook, Katie Richart	27—23
Bartolomey Stephan, Mary Sternat	25—23
Johann Burkhalter, Eliza Keller	23—23
Alfred J. Newton, Mary Brady	30—30
Chandler Young, Bertha Rice	25—17
Abraham Shapira, Rosa Harrison	21—18
Peter Langlund, Nora Davis	26—18
Albert Anderson, Ellen Swanson	21—18
Walter Steveley, Hattie Summers	29—20
Hugo Zaluszkorosky, Sophia Becher	23—23
Edward A. Nye, Beatrice M. Buchen	27—19
Adalbert Gottwald, Anaomia Froehlich	30—30
Adolph O. Wenstrom, Carrie C. Anderson	26—26
Clarence Groggin, Mamie Gordon	21—19
Ernest G. Lindstrom, Anna Mary Franeti	24—23

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free.

FUNERAL TRAIN—DAILY ON CHICAGO AND Grand Trunk railway. Foot of depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood. Ill. City—R. M. 98 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office, 205 Phenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway leaves Union Depot, Madison and Canal-sts. daily at 12:30 p. m.

ADAMS—John F. Adams, Sept. 3, 1890, at 410 Dearborn-st. Born Baltimore, Md. Age 41 years.

ANDERSON—At 10 West Ohio-st., Kan Anderson, aged 81 years.

BOWES—Margaret Bowes, Sept. 4, 1890, at an advanced age. Funeral at Scotch Pres. Church, 1 o'clock p. m. Friday.

BRENNAN—At Little Sisters of the Poor, Marguerite Brennan, aged 6 years.

DONALDSON—Mrs. L. C. Donaldson, at the residence of her brother, A. S. Maltman, 120 N. Halsted st., on Sept. 3, of chronic pneumonia; age 65. Funeral service at 4 p. m. Friday. Interment at Macomb, Ill.

HOEFT—At 237 George-st., Ludwig Hoeft, aged 41 years.

JOHNSON—At Thornton, Ill., Sept. 4, John Johnson, in his 52d year. Funeral Saturday, Sept. 6, at 2 p. m.

JOSEPHI—At his late residence, 3132 South Parkav., Alexander Josephi, aged 74. Funeral from residence

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CHICAGO LODGE, NO. 437, A. F. & A. M.—Oriental Hall, 127 La Salle-st. Members are requested to attend an emergent communication this, Friday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m., sharp, to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, Alexander Joseph. By order

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, W. M.

NATHAN HEFTER, Sec'y.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1890.

THE English market for silver led that in the United States yesterday. The London quotation was 54⅝ pence, equal to 92.2 cents for the silver in the United States dollar, while the Wall street quotation of 117⅛ is equal to a shade less than 91¼ cents for the dollar.

THE bears are still doing effective work in the New York stock market. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was put to the lowest point of the year yesterday. The local market is dull but prices advanced. New York exchange was 90 cents discount. Sterling was stronger.—The produce markets were active, nervous, and depressed—wheat on improved crop conditions and lower cables, corn on favorable crop reports, and provisions in sympathy with grain. Oats seem to hold firm. As compared with Wednesday, wheat was 1¼ cents lower, corn ½ cent lower, oats steady, rye ¼ cent lower, barley 1 cent higher, flax 1¼ cents higher, pork 60 cents lower, lard 5 cents lower, and ribs 10 cents lower.

"INQUIRY reveals that there is a decadence of the Palmer sentiment that swept everything before it two years ago," says the *Daily News*, which supported Palmer and which is now disposed to be friendly towards his Senatorial aspirations. The *News* adds:

Palmer will not have the following he had in 1888 unless he strikes some new and popular chord. Two years ago the coopers, 900 strong, were enthusiastic for Palmer. But this summer they have officially promulgated a circular calling attention to Palmer's support of the convict-labor system while he was Governor twenty years ago. The coopers are especially suffers from the employment of convict labor because of the enormous amount of cooperage made at Joliet.

In other words, the workingmen are finding out that Palmer is a mere demagogue.

NEARLY all the principals report an enormous and unexpected increase in the attendance at the public schools this year. This increase, it is reported, is most notable in the districts where the parochial schools most abound, which indicates that church-going parents do not accept pulpit utterances as gospel truths nor as rules of conduct. To accommodate the overflow the principals have established half-day divisions, so that two sets of classes may be accommodated in the same rooms the same day. This will do well enough for the pupils in the first year. But pupils in the second year of school life ought to have a whole school day of teaching. Some of them, children of humble working people, cannot stay in school more than three or four years. The Board of Education should, wherever it is possible, secure rented buildings for the accommodation of the overflow pupils. In the meantime the new school buildings for which the Council made such generous appropriations last spring ought to be erected with all possible dispatch.

THERE are two measures of conspicuous importance which should be passed by the Senate without further delay and by unanimous consent. A bill to set apart as a public park the tracts of land in the Yosemite Valley occupied by the Big Trees has passed the House in this manner. A bill to prevent the use of the United States mails by the lottery gamblers of New Orleans has passed the House without division. Neither one of these bills requires conference or amendment. If the Senate is disposed to stop its everlasting flood of talk for fifteen minutes it could pass both these bills and would then be free to resume its jabber. One of these bills will save the people of California millions of dollars and preserve the most wonderful tree creations of nature in the world. The other will help save the poor people and working classes of this country from a wanton, wicked tax upon their hard-earned wages which they are tempted to pay by the false inducements held out by the lottery sharks. Both these bills may be lost by delay. Why does not the Senate act? Can it be nothing but garrulous?

IT is the duty of the World's Fair Directors to offer to the National Commission and the world the best Fair site they can. They may be able to offer one, and say that it is better than New York could give or than Paris had; but if it is in their power to tender another which is even the least little better, duty demands that they offer the very best in the city. As Washington Park is unquestionably the most eligible it should be offered. With that park for the main building, with the Midway Plaisance for other structures, and with the Driving Club grounds for the great animal show, which will last only from August to October, they will have an ideal site. It will be the best possible—none better in the world. It will be far beyond what Paris, London, or Vienna had. Nothing can be found in or near New York to compare with it. It would be flawless. The facilities for getting to and from it would be unrivaled.

The Park Commissioners, with the $500,000 at their disposal, can finish the sea wall at Jackson Park, dig out many of the lakes, and do other things to put the grounds in order for the Fair year. Visitors from Chicago by boat will land at this park and be whirled by the electric railways to the great Fair buildings and the stock show. The vacant ground at Jackson Park should be devoted in part to great National encampments. All who could be spared from duty of the United States army and all the available members of the National Guard of the different States should spend a month in tents on the cool shores of Lake Michigan and let the Fair visitors see the grandest military reunion since the war. All the militiamen want to come, and would be delighted to be quartered on the very verge of the Fair. When they have gone great secret society gatherings will succeed them and will not be the least of the attractions of the Fair. Offer the front portion of the mansion and have done with it.

STOP THIS LAKE-FRONT SITE NONSENSE.

Some weeks ago the World's Fair Directors voted to abandon the Lake-Front site and they refused to accept the Council ordinance which gave them the use of 150 acres there. Their reasons were sound and were satisfactory to the people, who heaved a sigh of relief when they learned that that absurd and impracticable site, over which so much time had been wasted, was given up absolutely.

But it appears that in spite of the formal action of the board some of its members wish to reopen the question and chase this Lake-Front will-o'-the-wisp again. Their excuse is that the Illinois Central has made a new offer. Supposing it has. What is that to the directors? How does it avail them? Where do they, or the city for that matter, get any authority to dicker with the Illinois Central as to the disposal to be made of public property? The State law gives the directors the right to use and occupy till 1894 the submerged lands in the outer harbor belonging to the State. They are tenants, with no authority to sell or lease those lands. The law provides:

The use of any submerged lands which may be reclaimed or filled under the provisions of this act shall accrue to the City of Chicago, to be forever maintained as a public park, and when any part thereof is diverted to any other use the title and possession to all of said lands shall revert to the State of Illinois.

The grant to the Illinois Central of a foot or an inch of those made lands would lose the city all that had been filled. As for those which it is not proposed to fill it has, of course, no power to convey them. Thus the city can make no deal in any manner, shape, or form with the railroad.

When the Legislature passed the Fair bill its members knew that there was a suit pending to determine property rights along the Lake-Front, but it did not see fit to give anybody power to compromise it. It preferred to await the decision of the Supreme Court. It knew when it granted the use of the submerged lands that the Illinois Central might object to the filling of them, but nevertheless it decided to take the chances of its doing so rather than to enter on any bargaining or empower any one else to do so. The road has objected to the filling, because the lawsuit is yet unsettled. That objection and the enormous expense of the hurried filling if the grounds were used for Fair purposes made the directors vote to abandon a project that should never have been entertained.

To use the submerged lands there must be a bargain with the Illinois Central. There must be the previous consent of the Legislature and the City Council, the first of which does not meet till January, and it would be late in the spring before the necessary legislation was perfected, if at all. Till then the site question would be in a hopeless muddle and the city would continue to be the jest and mockery of the outside world—even more than it has been for the last month. Does any director want to hang up the site question for months more?

Who can tell what the outcome of State and city legislation on the subject of the Lake-Front would be? The Legislature, sick of the course of the directors, would most likely refuse to tear to pieces what had been done and to give the asked-for authority. Where would the directors be then? What figure would they cut? Or if legislation was had it might be shaped to suit the designs of land speculators, but not the purposes of the Fair.

The General Assembly of 1869 was corrupted by the Lake-Front deal, when its value was but dimly perceived. How large will the corruption fund be which will be raised for the benefit of the next General Assembly and Council if they are to have the disposal of the Lake-Front, whose value is understood now? The boodling and vote-buying which would go on at Springfield next spring would be without parallel, except perhaps on one or two occasions in the New York Legislature. There would be nothing done during the whole session but wrangle over the division of the loot.

And supposing by May or June an arrangement was concluded with the Illinois Central, what would the directors have gained? Simply a costly privilege to fill some water lots, which would strip them of the money necessary for the erection of buildings. They have been told by the city engineers how many millions it will take to fill the submerged lands. But that estimate was made on the assumption that everything would move smoothly, with no friction or disturbance. Those who made it did not allow for the fact that the work, which must be done hurriedly, would be done under the supervision of the walking delegate on the eight-hour plan, and that every now and then he would make a demand for more wages, with a strike to follow if the demand was not granted. Labor would take advantage of the necessities of the directors, and would gouge them mercilessly, so that by the time they were through filling they would be at the end of their cash, and would have a site, but nothing to put on it.

Therefore let this Lake-Front folly stop. The directors guilty of it were not chosen to indulge in such freaks. The longer they persist in them the more they injure their own credit and make people believe that they are unfit for their places, that they have shopkeeping souls, and will never be able to learn a National Exposition is something more than a notions store on a big scale.

THE CORRIGAN CHARGES.

Edward Corrigan, sporting man and municipal reformer, has thus far made good where there has been opportunity every assertion he has made in reference to the Cregier administration. He charged in his bill for an injunction:

1. That since the election of Mayor Cregier there have been kept open divers pool-rooms, well known and conducted during the day as well as the night, without any attempt by the managers at concealment or any movement by defendants to close them until recently.

2. That all kinds of gambling in Chicago were conducted with the full knowledge, consent, and acquiescent permission of Mayor Cregier and Superintendent Marsh, and that pool-rooms and gambling places were so unlawfully maintained in pursuance of some agreement or understanding made between the owners and operators and Marsh and Cregier, or some one of them, or through persons who were their representatives.

3. That by reason of this arrangement the pool-sellers and keepers of the gambling places, it was further alleged, were to contribute a certain percentage of their profits and pay over the same to Cregier or Marsh, or some other person or persons for them, for a so-called police protection, and that the money was actually paid to the defendants, or some of them or other persons, for such forbearance.

Mr. Corrigan says he can prove these charges, which are met by the Mayor and Marsh by a mere qualified denial. The Corporation Counsel, acting for them, professed an ardent desire to meet them at once. Three weeks have elapsed since the charges were made. No attempt has been made so far to refute them or to put the proofs which Mr. Corrigan says he has to the test. When Mr. Hutchinson is urged to bring the charges to investigation he becomes angry and says it is "nobody's business" but his and his clients'. In this latter he is mistaken. Mayor Cregier and Superintendent Marsh are the servants of people who do not like that their employés shall lie under the imputation of receiving bribes, directly or indirectly. Those people demand that Mr. Cregier and Mr. Marsh shall make answer. What are Cregier and Marsh going to do about it? The issue cannot be dodged. To fail to meet it will be accepted by the public as a confession on the part of the defendants in this suit that Corrigan's charges are true. And what a humiliating and disgraceful confession that will be.

THE INCREASE IN INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Several attempts at a satisfactory explanation of the enormous increase in the internal revenue receipts for this district during the last six months as compared with the receipts during the corresponding six months of last year have been made. Not one of them is sufficient. But the increase is startling and suggests a searching inquiry. Here are the figures:

	1889.	1890.	Increase.
March	$626,954	$ 915,152	$279,198
April	684,312	1,085,999	401,187
May	817,169	1,232,205	415,035
June	545,006	1,047,969	502,963
July	575,467	1,158,306	582,823
August	610,583	1,160,310	549,727
Total	$3,849,010	$6,579,934	$2,730,924
Average increase per month			$ 455,154

It has been suggested that the increase is due to the added receipts from the tax on oleomargarine. This is not sufficient. The additional oleomargarine receipts amount to but $100,000 or thereabouts. The beer tax shows but a slight increase over last year. It has been urged in some quarters that the increase is due to the fact that whisky exported three years ago to escape the "bonded tax" has been returned and has become subject to taxation. But the Collector of the Port asserts that there is no important difference between the quantity of whisky imported this year and quantity imported last year.

The increased revenue, moreover, is derived from whisky, as the following figures will show:

	1889.	1890.
March, beer stamps	$122,918.56	$121,833.56
March, whisky stamps	411,408.00	657,512.60
April, beer stamps	131,047.99	152,798.44
April, whisky stamps	336,803.40	668,027.70
May, beer stamps	156,782.88	168,805.56
May, whisky stamps	256,838.30	768,540.60
June, beer stamps	148,400.06	219,201.88
June, whisky stamps	301,231.80	712,334.70
July, beer stamps	182,046.94	235,666.89
July, whisky stamps	297,677.70	800,407.80
August, beer stamps	181,524.41	204,553.80
August, whisky stamps	319,240.80	838,959.40

The "whisky receipts," so called, have been more than doubled. Why?

The only explanation offered that comes near to the truth is that of Collector Mamer. He says:

We have been collecting closer. For instance, it has been and is the custom for certain questionable houses in Chicago to sell beer and wine to their visitors. They never have taken out any licenses, but lately I have compelled them to pay the Government license, which makes quite a sensible addition to the internal revenue receipts.

But this "sensible increase" does not amount to $455,154 per month. Is not the real reason that Mr. Mamer's gaugers and storekeepers have been more faithful, diligent, and intelligent in the discharge of their duties than Mr. Stone's gaugers and storekeepers? For one thing, it is certain that Mr. Mamer has proved himself a most efficient Federal officer.

TWO SENATORS AT FAULT.

The movement to establish commercial reciprocity between this country and the tropical nations to the south of us is meeting with opposition in what should be the house of its friends. If Senator Evarts be fairly reported his speech of Wednesday was a weak and foolish attack on the proposition for which it is difficult to assign an adequate motive. He said that "if Brazil should give to the United States any better terms than she gave to Great Britain the latter could, under the favored nation clause of her treaty, object so forcibly that the plea of ours being a non-competing Nation would be of little avail." It may be asked of the Senator what there is in the proposition that England could justly object to. What does the United States want of Brazil under the reciprocity agreement that need cause annoyance to the British statesman? We ask Brazil to remove her taxes on our flour and provisions, which are very heavy, comprising both National and State imposts, which together average fully as much as the cost of the property in New York. The abolition of these duties could not furnish occasion to England to charge that we are cutting her out of a market for her breadstuffs, beef, mutton, butter, cheese, lard, or petroleum in Brazil. England has not only none of these things to spare for export but is buying them herself, being a competitor with other nations for the surplus of the United States, and the largest competitor of all. Consequently it would amount to nothing with England if we could obtain from Brazil the removal of all the taxes she now levies on imports of our food products.

It is strange that a man with such a reputation for wisdom, erudition, and statesmanship as is enjoyed by Senator Evarts should not know enough to keep him from committing himself to opposing Western interests by so foolish an objection. Possibly he may seek to justify the attack by claiming that it is sought to include some manufactured articles for which the people of the United States want an open market in South America. But to this it may be answered that if we do the articles are mostly such as are non-competitive with the manufactures of Great Britain, and which her merchants are rather buying from us than sending to Brazil. We are making and sending thither agricultural implements, and farm wagons, and sugar mills which are much better suited to the wants of that country than are those offered by England or any other nation. We have surely the right to offer to South America our electrical machinery and appliances, seeing that these are with us specialties, being largely the result of inventive energy and enterprise on the part of our own people, and this country also takes the lead in the manufacture of rubber goods. At certain times, when conditions favor it, we sell large quantities of cotton goods to merchants in England, who act substantially as our agents in reselling them to other parts of the world to the extent of $10,000,000 or more in a single year. Brazil levies large taxes on all of these, and we have a perfect right to ask her to take them from us on equal terms in exchange for her coffee, sugar, and other tropical produce. Surely there is in this nothing that interferes with the rights of other nations, nothing they could stoop to object to. Senator Evarts is simply raising a point in favor of England which the statesmen of that country would scarcely care to broach for themselves lest they be met with the reply, "Hands off. This is none of your business." He could not make such puerile objections if he were in favor of wise commercial relations with Pan-American countries.

During the same discussion Senator Edmunds advanced an idea which at first blush is a much more forcible one, but on close examination is easily seen to be equally a will-o'-the-wisp object—that is, an obstacle only to the imagination, not in reality. He seems to look upon the people of the South American States as a lot of poor creatures who have no wants and no ability to supply them. Hence he says it is idle to expect to dispose of a large increase of our products in that direction. But no one need doubt that the people of Brazil and other Pan-American countries can take from us at least as much as they sell to us. None of them are so shiftless, unenterprising, or improvident that they would not soon display wants equal to their ability to meet by interchange with the United States. Those people are simply a little less advanced in the scale of living than ourselves. Senator Edmunds may easily solve his own conundrum by looking back along the vista of his own experience and seeing how vastly the wants and consumption of the people of England and the United States have expanded in the last half-century. But in reality there is far less of this catching up to be done than is generally supposed. The States referred to are already consuming in some shape the full equivalent of the produce we take from them. If the Senator will go to the small amount of trouble involved in looking through the list of our exports to and imports from the Pan-American tropical countries he will see that we are now buying from them $200,000,000 worth of their surplus produce per year, while they are taking from us but about one-third of that amount in produce and the other two-thirds in cash. If he will look a little further he will see that they are not hoarding up any of this money at home. It goes to Europe, and is there expended in the purchase of goods of much of which we have a superabundance. The conclusion is inevitable that it is not sought to create wants or an ability to meet them. The market is already in existence, though it is capable of indefinite expansion. All we ask is that the Pan-America tropical countries shall send us as much of their products as we want and they can spare, and take back in exchange what we have to sell and they do not produce but need, instead of taking from us $130,000,000 per year in gold which they now send to Europe for the purchase of goods and food stuffs which our people would be glad to supply to them on good terms.

This, in effect, is the proposition by Mr. Blaine. It would follow the adoption of his plan, which is that the people of South America should take off their now onerous taxes on the food products we raise, in consideration of which the United States will abolish the tax on sugar and not reimpose it on coffee and rubber and their other products.

THE Senate did one righteous thing yesterday by reducing the duties on unhackled and hackled flax from $33.60 and $89.60 per ton, as provided by the McKinley bill, and letting them stand at $20 and $40, the present rates. It would have been better still to take them off altogether. These heavy duties were stuck in the bill by the "farmers' friends" of the Ways and Means Committee, on the pretext that they would help the farmers by creating the new industry of growing flax for the fiber, a thing which has been proved over and over again to be unprofitable if not impossible. Having offered this empty gift to the farmers the McKinley bill went on to more than double the duties on linens, the sole object being to help in a roundabout way a few factories making coarse goods in New Jersey and New England. It was pretended that the object was to encourage the manufacture of fine linens in this country, but that business cannot be carried on profitably here for climatic and other reasons.

Said Senator Allison during the discussion:

There was a great pressure in certain portions of the country for the development of the linen manufacture, which found its home in New Jersey and New England. He had his doubts as to whether it could be successful in the immediate future. But in order to make it a success the House bill proposed to double the duty on linen fabrics—of which only the coarser sorts were made in the United States. If the duties were doubled on the raw materials, then, as a matter of course, the duty would have to be doubled on the manufactured fabric. If Senators were ready to do that they would vote against the amendment. He was not quite prepared to do that, especially as he knew that not one particle of the flax produced in Iowa, the Dakotas, or Minnesota could be utilized for fiber and at the same time utilized for seed.

The last sentence is true beyond all question, and yet a number of Republican Senators were found voting in favor of a higher duty which would not have helped a solitary farmer, but would have made every one of them pay more for the linens he and his family use. What they wanted was to fry the fat out of their constituents.

THERE is only too much reason to believe that the member of the Council Finance Committee quoted in yesterday's TRIBUNE in reference to the suit against City Treasurer Roesing is right. The suit is not intended seriously. The Alderman makes this pertinent point:

The city authorities believe that Mr. Roesing gets interest on city money, but they do not know that to be the case. Then the City Attorney set up the Dixon ordinance designating certain banks in which the money is to be placed, and which fixes the compensation of the City Treasurer at $25,000 per annum. Roesing's reply to that will be that the ordinance has not been given effect, because the designated banks did not file bonds satisfactory to the Council. The Council rejected the bonds offered by the banks.

In other words, the Council failed to provide for giving effect to the law on this question by refusing to accept the bonds of the banks. The Council having thus failed Mr. Roesing was at liberty to do what he pleased with the money so long as he could show satisfactory balances and make a proper accounting. There can be no dodging of the issue really made on this question. The bulk of the Democratic members of the Council and the weak-kneed Republican members who acted with them in this matter are responsible for the diversion of the interest on the public funds into the personal pockets of the City Treasurer.

EX-GOV. EDWARD F. NOYES of Ohio died yesterday of apoplexy in the 58th year of his age, after an honorable career in the army and in civil life. A lawyer by profession, the war broke out soon after he was admitted to the bar. He entered the service and stuck to his colors till its close, losing a leg and reaching the rank of Colonel and Brevet Brig adier-General. After filling the offices of City Solicitor of Cincinnati and Probate Judge of Hamilton County he was, in 1871, elected Governor of Ohio and served with credit, but was defeated for reélection by the aged William Allen. When Gen. Hayes became President he sent Gov. Noyes to Paris as Minister. There he spent his salary and all his private means in trying to live as befitted an American Minister, but finally gave up the attempt in disgust, resigned, came home, and returned to the law. After that, busied in the effort to recruit his crippled fortunes, he kept out of politics, and his name, once so familiar, has been rarely mentioned. While not a brilliant man or a great lawyer, his integrity and his steady devotion to what he deemed to be the best interests of the country made his life a more useful one than that of many a person who was intellectually his superior.

THE resolution offered by Senator Call in the matter of the murder of Gen. Barrundia on the Pacific Mail steamer Acapulco may turn out to be too impulsive and sentimental when the facts in the case have been obtained from official sources. It is not prudent to fly off at a tangent in a matter of such grave importance. The acting Secretary of State has replied to the message of the widow and her children that the President is awaiting official advices, and that the matter will receive the most careful attention. If the facts are correct as unofficially stated, Minister Mizner cannot be held responsible for any violation of international law, which provides, according to Woolsey, that "a private vessel when it arrives in a foreign port ceases to be regarded as territory, unless treaty provides otherwise, and then becomes merely the property of aliens. Ships are under the jurisdiction of the nation in whose port they lie." There is no question that the Acapulco was within the jurisdiction of Guatemala, and as it is not a National vessel and the General was not an American subject there can be little doubt as to the legal points involved. All the same, Minister Mizner may have gone further than he was warranted, and his record as a diplomatist, which is not a very flattering one, as well as his reputation among those who know him, gives color to this assumption. From all accounts he is a conceited, bumptious, supercilious fellow, and if half that has been charged against him be correct there is ample reason why he should be investigated promptly and as promptly discharged from the diplomatic service.

Sherman's Defective Trade Scheme with Canada.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—The following letter, written by Senator Sherman in November last year, shows very conclusively the position he holds on the question of Canadian reciprocity and annexation:

"My Dear Sir: Your interesting letter of the 22d is received and read with attention. I am more firmly of the opinion the more I study the question that the true interest of the United States and Canada is their ultimate union under one government. If this at present is not attainable, the interests of the two peoples demand the utmost freedom of commercial intercourse and a free exchange of productions. As to the best mode of bringing this about there may be a difference of opinion. Diplomacy necessarily requires the assent of Great Britain as well as Canada—a triangular negotiation that experience shows is difficult if not impracticable. My own opinion is that the better way is by concurrent legislation of the two Powers. Canada is invested by the mother country with full authority to pass tariff laws and commercial regulations. Congress could by law provide that Canadian fish, coal, coke, lumber, iron, and other metallic ores be admitted free of duty whenever the Dominion authorities should admit free of duty the chief articles of our production consumed in Canada, and give to our fishing vessels commercial rights to the full extent allowed by both countries to ordinary commercial vessels. The difficulty of coming to a precise agreement of the articles to be admitted reciprocally free could only be overcome by an exchange of views between the lawmaking powers of the United States and Canada. How to bring about an understanding between the Dominion and the United States is a matter that you and others deeply interested in the free exchange of commodities should study and point out. Yours truly, JOHN SHERMAN."

The crucial point in the suggested treaty with Canada would be to agree on the list of commodities of each country that shall be admitted duty free. It is quite easy to propose the exchange of a few raw materials, like Nova Scotia for Ohio and Pennsylvania coal, Canadian fish, lumber, coke, and metallic ores for American articles of the same or similar products. But a reciprocity treaty of that kind would hardly fill the bill. It would be too much like that of 1854, which proved so unsatisfactory to this country that Congress almost unanimously declined to renew it. What is wanted is not a list of a few raw materials but a reciprocity that embraces all products of the two countries, of farm and shop, the exchange to be as free and unrestricted as the inter-State commerce of the American Union. Then no boundary line double row of custom-houses stretching across the continent will be needed, and they can all be abolished. Senator Sherman's method for making a reciprocal arrangement with Canada is the one set forth in his amendment to the Tariff bill before the Senate:

Whenever it shall be duly certified to the President of the United States that the Government of the Dominion of Canada has declared a desire to enter into such commercial arrangements with the United States as will result in the complete or partial removal of duties upon trade between Canada and the United States he shall appoint three Commissioners to meet those who have been designated to represent the Government of Canada to consider the best method of extending the trade relations between Canada and the United States, and to ascertain in which way freer intercourse between the two countries can be best secured, and said Commissioners shall report to the President, who shall lay the report before Congress.

This language seems to contemplate merely extending trade relations in order to have a freer intercourse rather than a complete and unrestricted reciprocity. No treaty will be acceptable to this country which excludes American manufactures from free entrance into Canada. An exchange of crude products will not be satisfactory. We find the following in our dispatches bearing on this subject:

MONTREAL, Sept. 3.—The *Gazette* (Government Tory organ) publishes what may be regarded as a reflex of the Dominion Government's position toward the reciprocity resolution introduced in the United States Senate Monday by Senator Sherman. Speaking of the terms of the resolution it will say: This proposition seems to us admirably constructed and of a character to excite approval in Canada. It is strictly in accord with the policy of the Dominion Government, set forth during the negotiation of the abortive fisheries treaty in 1887, when the British Commissioners, acting at the suggestion of the Canadian Ministry, proposed to take up the whole question of the trade relations of the two countries and settle the fisheries dispute on the basis of a reciprocity arrangement. Unlike the projets of Mr. Wiman, Mr. Hitt, Mr. Butterworth, and the Canadian Liberals [unrestricted reciprocity], that of Mr. Sherman gives ample scope for negotiations, mutual concessions, and the protection of interests essential alike to the material prosperity as to the political integrity of the Dominion. [That means exclusion of American manufactures.] It does not put a pistol at the head of the Canadian Government, with the threat, "Put the control of your fiscal affairs in our hands or suffer a commercial crusade against your interests." [Meaning our refusal to admit their farm and other crude products free unless they admit our mill and factory products.] On the contrary, it provides alternatives and proper latitude. Under the terms of the Sherman resolution questions relating to the coasting trade, to transportation in bond, to the fisheries, to reciprocal privileges in wrecking—in a word, to the commercial relations of Canada and the United States in their widest sense can be made matters of discussion and negotiation. [By none of our factory goods to be admitted.] Whether the resolution will be adopted is doubtful. [That's so.] Mr. Sherman, however, is one of the most influential members of the Senate and possessed of power in the Republican party, and it is quite possible he will have the support of a number of Democrats. Just now the drift in the Republican party is toward reciprocity, in accordance with the lead taken by Mr. Blaine. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to have mooted by a public man of John Sherman's eminence and ability a proposal for enlarged commercial relations whose acceptance will be sufficiently consistent with Canadian honor and Canadian interests. [All of which means exclusion of our manufactures.]

ONLY four days until the site of the World's Columbian Exposition will be selected. Yet four days is a dreadfully long time.

THE coming city—Reciprocity.

OUT West the Indians are dying off faster than ever. The dead Indians continue, as heretofore, to be about the only good ones.

THE Mayor of St. Joseph, Mo., had the hayfever. He went to Minneapolis to cure it, but succeeded only in exchanging it for the pleurisy, and seems to have got much the worse of the bargain. It is better to bear patiently the ills we have, and sneeze our way through them, than to fly to aches and pains we know not of.

HENRY GEORGE wants Canada annexed. Let us inquire now if Canada wants to be annexed to Henry George.

THE Fourth Estate is well represented in Wisconsin politics this year. Seven newspapermen are nominees for offices on the Republican and Democratic State tickets. For purposes of enumeration we count Mayor Peck as a newspaper-man.

MR. HOWELLS' story of "A Boy's Town," in one of the juvenile publications of the day, was finished just when it seemed the story actually was about to begin.

A SOUTH SIDE blacksmith has the sign "Horseshoeing Parlors" in front of his place of business. Fresh evidences are turning up every day to prove that Chicago is now the only really Bostonian city in this country.

A MAN died in Brooklyn a few days ago in consequence, as the doctor said, of too rapid growth. The city had not kept up with him.

THE Hon. Dan Voorhees complains that the Republican Senators desert the Senate Chamber when he is about to make a speech. He has a right to complain. What is an audience of old and fossilized Democrats to an ambitious orator?

WISCONSIN Democrats are welcome to their Peck. The Republicans are taking the right kind of measures to beat him.

THE symmetrical form of Chief-Justice Fuller, whose smiling face is still adorned by that historic mustache, may be seen any day during this golden autumn season on the streets of the great autumn resort of America, while Mr. Dana, chief of the New York *Sun*, is wandering gloomily in foreign lands. Thus does the whirligig of time bring in its revenges.

SENATOR EVARTS, it is said, speaks indistinctly because he has no teeth. Why doesn't he trade a part of his nose for a new set?

IN A MINOR KEY.

As a Salve for Wounded Feelings.

Angry Citizen—"This bill, sir, is outrageous. Your men were not in my cellar while making those repairs more than two hours at the outside!"

Equally Angry Plumber—"Don't make any difference how long it took 'em. When we go into a cellar to do a job of work and find there's been parties in there taken to look the wine vault and put a cross dog in the canned fruit closet it shows a lack of confidence in our honesty that's got to be paid for. That bill goes!"

Working Him Again.

"Hello, Shadbolt! Howdy? By the way, they say there's a dangerous $10 counterfeit in circulation. Seen any of them?"

"Haven't seen any of them, Dinguss, but if you have a $10 bill of any kind I'll take it in payment of that last X you got of me."

(Gratefully)—"That's kind of you, Shadbolt. Here's one they won't take at any of the stores. Ever so much obliged to you, old boy."

Gloomy Times Ahead.

"Maria," said the capitalist, hoarsely, "do you think you could give up this beautiful home and go to live in a cheap flat?"

"Why, John," exclaimed his wife, trembling with apprehension, "what is the matter?"

The broken man laid a document before her, bowed his head, and groaned aloud.

It was the bill for the children's new school-books.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Hogg, Democratic candidate for Governor of Texas, has been mentioned by an admirer as the man for President. He never will do. Think of the White House as a Hogg-pen.

Mr. James J. Hill, the "railroad king of the Northwest," has given $500,000 for the erection of a Catholic theological seminary at St. Paul, which it is proposed to make the finest in this country.

Mrs. James G. Blaine Jr. has been obliged to undergo heroic treatment for her rheumatism. The surgeons broke her right arm near the elbow, and next week they will break her right leg near the knee, with the hope of also straightening that member.

Abner Dorsett, a negro living in Hickory Mountain Township, North Carolina, has the largest head of any person in the United States, so far as heard from. It is thirty-two inches in diameter, and gives Abner a decided "top-heavy" appearance.

Kate Field tells this about a finished product of a young ladies' seminary: She looked long and interestedly through the big telescope at the bright planet which the professor had told her was Venus, and then she said: "O, isn't it, perfectly lovely! Now please show me Adonis."

S. S. Karr of Almond, N. Y., claims that he was the last Union prisoner to leave Andersonville prison. He secured the rebel flag which had so long floated over that prison and the wretchedness and misery its walls inclosed, and has it still in his possession—probably one of the most interesting relics of the Civil War.

The President of Venezuela has banished four editors, who, he says, "have been guilty of calumny against the President of the Republic and other high public functionaries in their character as magistrates, as well as having calumniated the integrity of the President's household." Democratic editors in the United States may be thankful that they don't live in South America.

CURRENT NOTES.

You can generally get a point on insect life by making yourself familiar with the bee.—*Texas Siftings.*

The beauty in amateur theatricals lies in their realism—there is seldom any acting in them. —*Elmira Gazette.*

Maddox—"The faith cure has reached Chicago." Gazzam—"Have they tried it on their hams yet?"—*West Shore.*

It is better to wear out than to rust out; but men are a good deal like their coats; when worn out they get rusty.—*Puck.*

Gaggs—"I like Frankleigh for one thing; when he doesn't know a thing he says so." Waggs—"I should think he could talk forever."—*Judge.*

A "youthful reader" wastes a two-cent stamp to inform us that the best kind of paper to make kites of is fly-paper.—*Binghamton Republican.*

Practical Girl (from the West)—"How could you say 'Amen' to that first prayer?" Boston Girl—"O, I was indorsing the literary form, not the sentiment."—*Life.*

Wickwire—"Going to hear the lecture tonight on 'The Young Woman of Today?'" Yabsley—"Guess not. The young woman of tonight is more interesting to me."—*Terre Haute Express.*

"I like this clock," said a customer to the jeweler, "and think I'll take it. But does it strike?" "No, sir." "Then it won't do, for I'm a walking delegate. Show me one that will."—*Epoch.*

Newport Belle—"O, those naval officers are too sweet for anything. Did you ever lunch on a man-of-war?" Narragansett Belle—"No, but I saw a young Lieutenant today who looked good enough to eat."—*New York Weekly.*

She—"Now we are married, Tom, you might give up smoking, for my sake." He—"I don't see why. I'm sure you have given up none of your amusements for my sake. Have you, now?" She—"Yes, I have. I have quit getting engaged, haven't I?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The Emma Juch English Opera company was heard in Verdi's old and familiar opera "Il Trovatore" last night at the Alhambra Theater. The cast included the following artists: Otto Rathjens, Count di Luna; E. N. Knight, Ferrando; William Stephens, Ruiz; Payne Clarke, Manrico; Georgine von Januschowsky, Leonora; Lizzie Macnichol, Azucena; and Marie Froebert, Inez. The opera was well given, the performance being smooth and spirited. The chorus did particularly well, singing with certainty and with an excellent quality as well as volume of tone. The orchestra was heard to better advantage than at any time during the engagement. Miss Januschowsky, Miss Macnichol, and Mr. Otto Rathjens deserve especial commendation for the excellence of their work, the first-named singing and acting the part of Leonora with splendid dramatic power. Miss Macnichol as Azucena was not far behind her in excellence, and Mr. Rathjens' interpretation of the rôle of the Count was artistic and impressive. This evening the opera will be "Carmen," with Juch, Maconda, Hedmont, Rathjens, etc.

***

"Bluebeard Jr.; or, Fatima and the Fairy," will be presented at the Chicago Opera-House Sunday evening next instead of Monday, as has been heretofore announced. Under the direction of Mr. Richard Barker and Mr. George Clare the rehearsals have been so thorough that the management find it possible to open a day earlier. The sale of seats began yesterday morning.

A program received from the Lyceum Theater, New York, is a model in its way. It is neatly printed; one can read the bill of the play without puzzling to find it among the advertisements of corsets and quacks, and it does not rustle. The few respectable advertisements it contains are more than sufficient to defray the expenses of printing it.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal sent a cablegram of congratulation yesterday to Mr. Sothern over his success in "The Maister of Woodbarrow" at the New York Lyceum. Mr. Kendal was desirous of securing this play for himself and wife, but Mr. Frohman preferred to keep it for his young star.

New York *Times:* Sol Smith Russell's fourth week at Daly's Theater is proving to be the best in point of attendance since he began his engagement, and this week the demand for seats for future performances has become decidedly active.

Years ago the title of "Rice Surprise Company" was synonymous with a good burlesque entertainment, and Mr. Rice has revived the title in connection with his burlesque farce-comedy, "The World's Fair."

"Shenandoah's" remarkable and eventful run will come to an end at the Auditorium tomorrow. Mr. J. H. McVicker is expected to make a speech on the occasion.

Here is practical sympathy. A Boston firm writes to Manager McVicker: "We regret to hear of your heavy loss, and inclose a receipted bill for our goods."

Mrs. Agnes Booth will join the A. M. Palmer company when it comes here from its successful Western tour. She plays the title rôle in "Aunt Jack."

So large is the attendance at "The Charity Ball" at Hooley's that it will be kept on the bo

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MORE LIVES ARE LOST.

ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES CAUSED BY FLOODS IN AUSTRIA.

Many Persons Drowned by the Collapse of a Bridge—The Liverpool Trades-Union Congress Demands an Eight-Hour Day —Terrible Fires at Salonica—Stanley Denies Emin Pasha's Charges—General News from Abroad.

PRAGUE, Sept. 4.—A bridge in this city over the Moldau, on which were a number of persons watching the flood in that stream, collapsed today and thirty of the sight-seers were drowned.

Two more arches of the Charles bridge here collapsed. The monuments on the bridge were destroyed. The inhabitants of the town are taking refuge on the house-tops. The dam of Prince Schwarzenberg's great fish-pond at Wittingau has burst.

The condition of affairs here is rapidly becoming worse. The water is still rising and rushing torrents, impassable by boats, have converted whole blocks of houses into islands. The Rosenberg dam at the largest of the lakes on the Schwarzenberg estate has burst. Alarm guns were fired to notify the people in the vicinity of their danger.

Great distress prevails in consequence of the flood. No newspapers appeared today, all the offices having been flooded.

VIENNA, Sept. 4.—The Drave River has overflowed its banks and vast tracts of land in Carinthia have been laid waste. The rains in the Valley of the Danube and Moldau only ceased at noon today.

The floods have cut off all communication between Vienna and the Bohemian spas.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—Havoc has been caused by floods in the southern part of Germany. The crops are spoiled and railway communication is stopped.

The Lake of Constance is higher than it has been since 1770. Navigation is completely stopped.

A landslip has blocked the Tamina defile and stopped traffic on the Ragatz Springs railway. Many passengers have been held captive for days in Austrian villages. The Orient express was stopped in Bavaria. An Inundation Committee is sitting in Vienna.

CALL FOR THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

The Trades-Unions Congress Says It Should Be Made Compulsory.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.—The Trades-Unions Congress today voted in favor of having the working day of eight hours made compulsory by Parliament. An amendment to the effect that the eight-hour day ought to be voluntary and be secured by such trades as desire it was rejected.

Mr. Abraham, a member of Parliament, said that if the present Parliament would not make the adoption of the eight-hour system compulsory, the workingmen, by the use of the franchise, could get a House that would give them what they wanted.

Mr. Charles Fenwick, also a member of Parliament, urged that to make the eight-hour day compulsory would be an economic error, and he warned the congress that such a measure would prove oppressive to the workmen and injurious to trade, and would sap the strength of the trades unions.

Mr. Tillet ridiculed the notion that a legal day of eight hours would weaken the unions. On the contrary, he said, it would strengthen the position of the laborer and consolidate workers throughout the country.

Mr. Burns held that Parliament must be used to obtain the eight-hour day. In several parts of the country, after the men had obtained the adoption of the eight-hour plan, the capitalist forces had driven them back again to the twelve-hour system. The lost ground could only be recovered by a general strike, unless Parliament interfered.

The vote on the question of making the eight-hour day compulsory stood 181 to 173, and the announcement of the result was followed by prolonged cheers.

BILBOA, Sept. 4.—The Socialist Congress has ended with little result. The eight-hour scheme is looked upon with small favor by Spanish workingmen.

D'OYLY CARTE MUST SETTLE.

Gilbert Scores a Point in the Dispute Over the Comic Operas.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Gilbert scored a point in the lawsuit against D'Oyly Carte and Sullivan. London was astounded at the revelations in court of the enormous profits made by these three men the last eleven years from their comic operas. At the lowest estimate they cleared $500,000 each. Gilbert is kicking because he has not received more. Three hundred thousand dollars was divided between them from the profits on American copyrights. When the agreement was made between the trio in February, 1883, Carte agreed to pay Gilbert and Sullivan each one-third of the net profits after deducting $20,000 a year rent for the theater, also all the taxes and expenses incidental to the performance. It was also agreed that accounts would be settled every three months. This part of the agreement Gilbert claimed Carte had not lived up to. He had fallen behind in his accounts and had been using money which he should have divided in building the new Wast End Theater, in which it was proposed to put on Sullivan's attempts at grand opera, but would have no use for Gilbert's comical librettos. Consequently after the "Gondoliers" was produced Gilbert began to call for a settlement of accounts. When Carte was disposed to dilly-dally Gilbert went to law and asked to have a receiver appointed. This Carte opposed vigorously. Sullivan, who was made defendant in the case with Carte, explained in court that he deprecated being mixed in the quarrel, but opposed the appointment of a receiver. Gilbert said he did not care about a receiver if Carte would only settle accounts and give him his money. The court ordered this to be done. Carte must pay Gilbert $5,000 and settle accounts within three weeks.

ALL REFUTED BY STANLEY.

He Denies the Charges Made Against Him by Emin Pasha.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—In an interview with the editor of a Swiss newspaper Mr. Stanley refuted the various charges which Emin Pasha has made against him. He declared that a letter from Wissmann which was received when Stanley and Emin were nine days from the coast first upset Emin's gratitude toward and admiration for the English, and made him weigh his chances on each side. The illness resulting from his accident placed him in the power of Wissmann, and the latter whispered things about Stanley, magnifying and distorting everything until he attained his ends.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 4.—King Leopold came from Ostend today to receive Baron Wissmann, who had come here on the King's invitation. The King met the Baron at the railway station and conducted him to the saloon of the royal train, in which they returned together to Ostend.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—It is reported that Tippu Tib's messengers, by the advice of Emin Pasha, warned him to avoid the English, whose government, they said, intended to arrest and imprison him if he came to the coast.

MUNICH, Sept. 4.—A banquet was given here tonight in honor of Dr. Peters, the African traveler. In a speech Dr. Peters said the King of Uganda would not accept the protectorate of England, but was ready to grant free trade to all whites. If the King consented to receive the protection of any country it would be that of Germany. Dr. Peters also said Emin Pasha had authorized him to state that he (Emin) had left Wadelai only on the formal command of the Khedive and because Stanley had threatened to use force. As a representative of the white race in Africa he (Emin) did not wish to fight against whites.

GENERAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Terrible Fires at Salonica—Twelve Thousand Houses in Ruins.

SALONICA, Sept. 4.—Fires broke out almost simultaneously in four different parts of the town today and did a large amount of damage. The Greek and Jewish quarters are devastated. It is supposed the fires were started by incendiaries.

All the consulates, the cathedral, and most of the public buildings have been destroyed. Twelve thousand houses are in ruins.

The Government at Athens will send two steamships to this port to protect Greek subjects.

Gossip Concerning Boulanger.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—M. Laguerre, the well-known Boulangist and member of the Chamber of Deputies, in an address to his constituents last night admitted that Gen. Boulanger had held meetings with the Count de Paris and Prince Jerome Napoleon. M. Laguerre also warmly thanked the Duchess d'Uzes for spending 3,000,000 francs to advance the cause of Gen. Boulanger.

In an interview with a representative of the *Siecle* Gen. Boulanger protested that the alleged revelations concerning him recently made in the French press were idle tales. He declared that he did not despair of playing a prominent part in the affairs of France, or of revenging himself upon his enemies.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—It is rumored that Gen. Boulanger was in London yesterday, having come to town in connection with some business relating to the duel between Henri Rochfort and M. Thebaud, which is to be fought in Belgium, and which arose from the revelations concerning Boulanger which have been made in the Paris *Figaro*.

Mrs. Langtry's New Venture.
[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Mrs. Langtry announces that she has secured control of the Princess Theater for one year from Oct. 30, so that her return to America is postponed for a long time. Her experiment with the St. James Theater has been a costly one to her. There is much surprise that she has taken another one on her shoulders. "My reason for taking the Princess," she says, "is that I mean to produce 'Cleopatra' in fine style and there is no room for it on the stage of the St. James. I have engaged Charles Coghlan for Antony and shall try to begin about Nov. 1. I love America and the people, and if I make a success of the Princess I shall go back to introduce them to 'Cleopatra.'"

The Kaiser Enthusiastically Received.

FLENSBERG, Sept. 4.—Emperor William, who arrived here last night on the yacht Hohenzollern, met with an enthusiastic reception. Today he reviewed a large body of troops. Many foreign Princes and officers were on the parade ground to receive him, and the review was a brilliant affair.

After the review the Emperor and Empress, accompanied by a brilliant escort, returned to Elensburg, where they embarked for the Schloss, Gravenstein, near Duppel, the property of the Empress' brother. A grand military banquet was given in the evening at the palace. The Emperor has invited Col. Zerpitski of the Russian Viborg Regiment, of which Emperor William is honorary commander, to attend the army maneuvers in Silesia.

Lord Sackville Gives Offense.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Lord Sackville's action with regard to the old market-place site at Stratford-on-Avon, claiming, as Lord of the Manor, rent for the ground on which stands the American fountain and clock tower, presented to the town by Mr. George W. Childs, meets with no sympathy from the press or the public. It is regarded as a petty retaliation for his treatment at Washington when his recall to England was made necessary by his loquacity. His character stands in no better light now than then, and the public feeling is all on the side of the Town Council, which has resolved to fight the contemptible claim.

Will Reduce the Time from Chicago.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Further details of the new North Canadian steamship enterprise reported a few days ago are published here. A fleet of twenty-knot steamers is to be constructed for the line, and they are expected to make the voyage to Milford Haven in ninety-four hours from St. Charles Bay. The time from Chicago to England will thus be reduced to five days and twenty-one hours. Fifty thousand pounds has been subscribed, the total capital invested being £4,000,000.

Railway Wreck in France.

CALAIS, Sept. 4.—An express-train was derailed near here today. The mail van was smashed. The accident happened soon after the train had passed Amiens and was caused by a bar of iron which was lying across the track, having fallen from a freight-train which had preceded the mail-train. One of the railway officials was killed and a guard was badly injured. A number of the passengers received severe bruises, but no one was seriously hurt.

A Monument to Cardinal Newman.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A movement is on foot for the erection of a monument to the late Cardinal Newman. The Duke of Norfolk is Chairman of the committee having the matter in charge. A majority of those interested in the project favor Westminster Abbey as the place for the monument. Birmingham and Dublin have also been suggested as suitable places.

Labor Battles Abroad.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 4.—The number of non-union dock laborers both here and at Sydney is increasing daily. The men receive police protection while at work. At Brisbane the strike blockade has proved a failure and steamers manned with non-union crews are being freely dispatched. Many dockmen are at work.

Ocean Racers Start for America.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 4.—The Inman Line steamer City of New York, Capt. Watkins, left here for New York at 2:43 o'clock this afternoon. The White Star Line steamer Teutonic, Capt. Irvin, departed at 2:58 p. m., fifteen minutes later than its rival. The passengers on the two vessels were betting on the result of the trip across.

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5.—The weekly cotton statistics are as follows: Total sales, 47,000 bales; American, 40,000; trade takings, including forwarded from ship's side, 46,000; actual export, 4,000; total import, 26,000; American, 7,000; total stock, 624,000; American, 283,000; total afloat, 60,000; American, 35,000.

The Socialists in Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—Herr Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, addressed a meeting here today on the subject of the reorganization of the Socialist party. The meeting passed resolutions approving the program of the Moderates.

A Railroad to Queensland.

ADELAIDE, Sept. 4.—The Premier has informed the Assembly of the Government's intention to construct a railroad across the continent to Queensland within three years with the surplus revenue and to provide for free education.

Chatrian, the Novelist, Dead.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—M. Alexandre Chatrian, the well-known French novelist, who wrote in collaboration with M. Emile Erckmann, over the nom de plume of Erokmann-Chatrian, is dead.

To Assist Persecuted Armenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 4.—It is reported here that a body of armed Armenians has crossed the frontier from Persia to assist their persecuted brethren in Turkey.

British Inspect a French Arsenal.

TOULON, Sept. 4.—The officers of the British squadron now in this harbor today inspected the arsenal under the guidance of the French officials.

Vice-Admiral Hoskins, Commander of the British fleet, gave a banquet to the French officers at which mutual compliments were exchanged. The fleet departs tomorrow morning.

Guarding Against Cholera.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 4.—The Board of Health here will quarantine vessels arriving from Cadiz and Tarifa as a precaution against cholera.

The Prince of Wales Visits Bismarck.

HOMBURG, Sept. 4.—The Prince of Wales paid a visit to Prince Bismarck here today.

Briefs from Abroad.

The Christiani Temperance Congress has decided to form an International Abstinence League, with headquarters at Zurich.

The Porte is now involved in further embarrassment over the case of Moussa Bey. It is stated that he is in hiding in Russia. All reports of his capture have proved false.

The International Agricultural Congress at Vienna has passed resolutions in favor of the formation of a central European customs league, and the adoption of a standard of value in the States comprising the league.

A Train-Robber with a Heart.

"You don't seem to have anything of value but your tickets," said a disgusted train-robber to a passenger.

"No; I was at a church fair last night."

"Is that so? Here, let me give you a five-dollar bill."—Judge.

BANKERS AT SARATOGA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION'S MEETING.

A Paper on "Credit as Affecting Prices" Read by Edward Atkinson—Andrew D. White Talks on the Government of American Cities Before the Social Science Convention—The Typothetæ Finishes Its Business at Boston—Other Conventions.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The American Bankers' Association listened with close attention to the long but interesting address of Edward Atkinson of Boston, Mass., who is well known in every part of the United States. His subject was: "Credit the Main Factor in Making Prices." In order to prove that fixed rates of wages may be agreed upon and may be paid purely in credit money from the current products of the work itself by an employer who is without any considerable amount of capital previously accumulated, Mr. Atkinson gave several apt illustrations. Continuing, he said:

There is but one kind of money which is in absolute undisputed good credit throughout the world, and that is money made of gold. That such is the only money which is in universal credit throughout the world is proved and established by the fact that all the international commerce of the world in respect to which there are no acts of legal tender, and all the mutual obligations which are entered into by merchants residing in different parts of the world, are conducted in terms, or promises of payment money made of gold.

Bearing in mind, therefore, that the actual business transactions of this country in the exchange of products, wholly irrespective of the sales of stocks, bonds, lands, and the like, exceeding their value by fifty to one hundred fold, the volume of money in circulation or held in reserve by banks, consisting of gold and gold certificates, silver and silver certificates, legal tender notes, bank notes, and subsidiary coins, all of which instruments of exchange are now converted into gold coin, that is to say bearing in mind that the volume of credit granted to farmers, merchants, manufacturers, tradesmen, workmen, and others in order to enable the production and exchange of products to be conducted at present prices, at this very moment probably exceeds the whole amount of circulating medium by fifty fold. It becomes manifest that any inflation of the currency or addition to the money in circulation which impairs its credit and renders ultimate redemption in gold doubtful must result in such a contraction of credit as will obstruct commerce, depress prices, and work in the reverse of what the advocates of inflation expect.

The Hon. William Trenholm, ex-Controller of the Currency, delivered an address on "Bonds of Bank Officers and Employés." The importance of requiring good and sufficient bonds from persons entering into positions of trust or stewardship was urged upon the association. Especial attention was paid to the subject of defalcations, and measures to provide against such were pointed out. Mr. Trenholm closed with an appeal for better pay for the hard working bank clerk, than whom were no more deserving class of employés in the country.

The Hon. Jay L. Torrey of St. Louis, the author of the Torrey Bankruptcy bill, now before Congress, explained to the convention the merits of that measure.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Morton McMichael of Philadelphia; First Vice-President, R. M. Nelson, Selma, Ala.; Treasurer, George T. Baker, New York; Secretary, Williard B. Greene, New York; Executive Council, George S. Coe, New York, Charles Parsons, St. Louis, J. G. Hammer, New Jersey, E. S. Butts, Mississippi, E. B. Judson, New York, James H. Wheelock, Pennsylvania, George A. Butler, Connecticut, and Charles Meriwill, Kentucky. Vice-Presidents were also elected, one from each State.

The convention then adjourned until tomorrow

HOW TO MANAGE CITIES.

Andrew D. White Gives the Social Science Convention Some Points.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—In the American Social Science Association, department of jurisprudence, this morning Prof. Albert Shaw of Minneapolis, Minn., was to have read a paper on "Municipal Reform," but it was announced that he was detained at home by reason of illness. President Andrew D. White read a carefully prepared paper on the "Government of American Cities." At the outset he talked forcibly against the American city governments, naturally taking New York as a prominent example. Individual work is well done, but what is done by corporate authorities in matters the most essential to a proper city government is wretchedly done or left utterly undone. Everywhere are wretched wharves, foul docks, inadequate streets, ineffective systems of sewerage, paving, lighting, street numbering. Passing on, he referred to the fine system of management of European cities. He said:

What accounts then for the better municipal development in their case and for the miserable results in our own? We are attempting to govern our cities upon the theory that the city is a political body, that its interior affairs have to do with National political parties and issues. The difference between foreign cities and ours is that all the world ordered, out of England or on the Continent accept this principle that cities are corporations and not political bodies; that they are not concerned with matters of national politics; that national parties, as such, have nothing to do with city questions. What is our safety? I would suggest a compromise between the political idea and the corporate idea. To this end I would still leave in existence the theory that the city is a political body as regards the election of Mayor and Common Council. I would elect the Mayor by the votes of the majority of the citizens, as at present. I would elect the Common Council by a majority of all the votes of all the citizens, but instead of electing them from the wards, as at present, so that wards controlled by disreputable men can send others of the same ilk to control the city, I would elect the Board of Aldermen on a general ticket, just as the Mayor is elected now, thus requiring candidates for the board to have a city reputation. There is no necessity to the fact that the city is a corporation. I would have property-owners properly recognized. I would leave to them and them alone the election of a Board of Control, without the vote of which no franchise should be granted and no expenditure made.

A paper was read by Dr. H. L. Wailand, D. D., of Philadelphia, which treated of the excessive development of individualism in a manner at once humorous and practical.

Ludovic Benet of New York read a paper entitled "The History of Voting by Ballot." The paper in its entirety gave a succinct history of all forms and phases of voting by ballot in every country where it had been practiced. This evening Eugene Smith of New York presented a paper upon "Prison Science as Embodied in Recent Prison Legislation in New York," which was followed by a general and extended debate.

MEETING OF THE TYPOTHETÆ.

Officers Elected for the Ensuing Year and an Adjournment Reached.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 4.—The United Association of Typothetæ of America closed its sessions today. Recommendations were made by the Committee on Apprenticeships urging that a system of probation for apprentices be adopted and that employers be scrupulous in regard to their duties towards boys who desire to learn the trade. It was voted to hold the next annual convention on the third Tuesday in October, 1891, in Cincinnati. The following officers were elected: President, A. H. Pugh of Cincinnati; Vice-President, F. H. Mudge, Boston; Executive Committee, Amos Pettibone, Chicago; W. C. Rogers, New York; W. F. Andrews, Rochester; W. E. Moore-house, New Haven; W. H. Bates, Memphis; George M. Curtis, Memphis; Recording Secretary, W. H. Becker, St. Louis; Corresponding Secretary, Everett Waddey, Richmond, Va.

Mr. W. E. Andrews reported a resolution to the effect that there was nothing in the state of the printing trade to render it wise to adopt shorter hours than had prevailed. Adopted.

A communication was received from the Typothetæ Mutual Association of Chicago requesting admission to auxiliary membership in the organization. The Chair ruled that the constitution did not make provision for auxiliary membership, and the communication was tabled.

On motion of Mr. McNally of Chicago a resolution was adopted deprecating the existing craze for grotesque and fancy job type as causing needless expense to the printing business.

The Railway Mail Clerks.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 4.—The Railway Mail Clerks' Convention adjourned today. The following officers were elected: President, A. J. Welch; Secretary, C. E. Le Grace. The next annual meeting will be held at Thousand Islands Park, New York.

The Climatological Convention.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 4.—The National Climatological Association, which has been in session here all week, adjourned tonight after electing the following officers: President, Dr. F. L. Knight, Boston; First Vice-President, E. L. Trudeau, Saranac Lake; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. J. B. Walker, Philadelphia; Representative to the Medical Congress, Dr. A. L. Loomis.

The Printing Pressmen.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 4.—At the International Printing Pressmen's Association today after a two-hours' discussion it was decided that the per capita tax for the ensuing year be 10 cents per month. It was decided that the feeders and helpers should only pay five cents per capita tax and receive half strike benefits. It was unanimously voted to change the date of the annual convention to the third Tuesday in June. A resolution was adopted that the International Printing Pressmen's Union be represented at the World's Fair by a display of fine presswork.

LABOR RIOTS IN WHEELING, W. VA.

A Mob Prevents the Running of Street-Cars—Other Strike News.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The street-car strike here is assuming a serious phase. Today another attempt was made by the officials to run the electric cars, with poor success. The car was mobbed, stones and other missiles being used. The operator was badly hurt. At Thirty-seventh and Market streets tonight the tracks are blockaded, rails, cross ties, and bowlders being piled along the track for a square. At Twenty-seventh and Chapline streets a fence is built across the street and only private vehicles are allowed to pass. An immense crowd is gathered at each place, including many women. The company has called on the police for aid and tomorrow an attempt will be made to clear the track, when there is likely to be serious trouble. A remarkable feature of the whole proceeding is that the strikers discountenance the work of the mob and have passed resolutions calling on the leaders to desist. Their protests are unheeded, however, and the rabble carries things with a high hand. Several of the ringleaders are under arrest.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 4.—The strike of the boys at the glass houses of Swinnell Bros. and Baker Bros. & Co. for higher wages assumed large proportions today. There are now over 200 strikers from the two factories. This morning all the boys but a mere handful quit work at Swinnell Bros.' establishment. Both the flint and the green bottle departments are practically shut down, and it is said that only eight blowers are at work in the whole establishment, the others having been forced to idleness by the strike of the helpers. More of Baker Bros. & Co.'s boys joined the strikers, causing more blowers to become idle, and inconveniencing things generally. It is difficult to accurately state how many persons are thrown out of employment by the strike. About 400 men and 350 boys are employed in the two factories.

The Federation of Labor last night laid on the table a letter from J. G. Schonfarber, Master Workman of District No. 41, K. of L., asking for contributions from the unions represented in the Federation for the New York Central railroad strikers. In tabling the request for aid the members of the Federation who spoke said they had every confidence in the local organization through which the money would be transmitted, but they had no confidence in the General Executive Board of the Knights. They did not believe the money would ever reach the strikers. A delegate of the Painters' Union said Mr. Powderly is the Jonah of the organization of the Knights of Labor, of which he is the head. He hoped the general convention of the Knights when it meets in Denver will throw Powderly overboard and that no whale will cast him up.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 4.—General Car Accountant Ewings of the New York Central road was in the city today. He said the blockade which had existed in this vicinity was effectually raised and that everything was running smoothly on the Mohawk and Hudson River divisions. Robert Pinkerton says there are still 460 of his men stationed at points between here and Schenectady, two thirds of them being at the East and West Albany yards and at Karners. The strikers who have not returned to work and who are occupying the railroad company's houses have been notified to vacate within thirty days.

The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration will meet here tomorrow. Roger A. Pryor will insist on Mr. Webb answering his question as to what instructions were given the Pinkerton men at the beginning of the strike.

Superintendent Bissell said tonight that an attempt to wreck a portion of a freight-train was made this afternoon at Van Woert street crossing in this city. As the train was proceeding west at that point somebody, he said, succeeded in parting the couplers of the second rear car from the rest of the train. The two cars thus separated gained speed as they rolled down the hill at this point. As they passed through the upper part of the yards a yard brakeman observed them and succeeded in boarding them as they rolled on the upper railroad bridge and stopped them within a hundred feet of the open draw. The draw had been opened to allow the passage of one of the Troy boats. Had the runaways continued on they would have plunged down on the vessel, which was freighted with human lives.

CORSICANA, Tex., Sept. 4.—The freight brakemen's strike on the Cotton Belt road is assuming a serious aspect. Business in general is suffering. Several freight-trains are sidetracked here and much difficulty is experienced in getting men. J. H. Staff, one of the leading strikers of the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas, was arrested this afternoon charged with removing a coupling pin.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 4.—The 1,000 men at the Standard mines of H. C. Frick & Co., who struck because the firm refused to discharge seventeen non-union men, ordered a mass-meeting at Morewood last night, which was attended by 2,500 miners. Next Tuesday a convention is called in Scottdale, and labor leaders say tonight the indications are the entire region will be called out at that meeting. Advices from Armbry on the Cresson and Clearfield road say a number of men armed with guns forced the non-union men in the mines to flee for their lives. The town is in an uproar, and seventeen of the rioters were arrested and are now in the Ebensburg jail.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Yesterday the State Board of Arbitration made overtures to settle the differences between the unions of this city and the brick manufacturers, who are boycotting the town and stopping the wages of the union men by stopping their work. The brick manufacturers today sent a committee to the Arbitration Board to say that they had nothing to arbitrate and that they proposed to run their own yards and employ whom they pleased without dictation by any self-constituted board of walking delegates.

A SENSATION IN SOAP BUBBLES.

A Toy That Delights Youth and Old Age and Sets Scientists Thinking.

Soap bubbles may be airy nothings, but they are chock-full of beauty and pleasure, nevertheless. When the small boy gets out his mother's tin wash-basin and his father's clay pipe and starts into business with a soup can of soap and a gill of water the rainbow takes a back seat. When the boy succeeds in making a big bubble with a little one plastered alongside he is a bigger man than "he who taketh a city." The same small boy's delight will be unmeasured when he knows that he can now not only make one bubble but fifty if he so elect, and with the same little trouble that he had in blowing one soapy little sphere. The "Wizard Bubble-Blower" is a new toy, and a unique one at that. A little puff and out comes a bubble the size of your head, changing colors like the chameleon, though with an added multitude of hues. Another puff and instead of the first bubble dances another, turning quickly on its axis and moving in an orbit whose confines are the sides of the bigger sphere. Give the sun a chance at it and the rays of the precious stones are more than duplicated. Then you can make twin bubbles joined like the Siamese brothers, and, quickly following, you get a whole soapy, shining-faced family of bubbles. The toy is shaped like a horn, and a horn of plenty pleasure it is, fairly bubbling over with fun for young and old. They are going to exhibit it today in the north gallery at the Exposition, and soon all the dealers will be giving soapy shows in their shop windows, just as they have done down East. R. S. Thain invented the horn, the use of which is as simple as the effects are beautiful.

A Brakeman Instantly Killed.

Martin Carlson, a brakeman about 25 years old, employed on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, and living with his parents at No. 365 Austin avenue, was knocked off a freight-car and instantly killed at about 11 o'clock last night. Carlson was standing on the top of a box-car as the train pulled under the Lorie street viaduct. His head struck one of the iron beams which knocked him off the car, his head striking one of the rails, fracturing his skull. The body was taken to Kianer's morgue.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Luxury for Tourists.
DR. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER, in metal boxes, with patent measuring tube. Neat and portable.

Keep looking young and save your hair, its color and beauty with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC, the best cough cure.

For the Aged. Strengthening, pleasing.
"WAGNER'S INFANT FOOD."

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

SUING FOR A RAILROAD.

AN ILLINOIS LINE WANTS A CONTRACT CARRIED OUT.

The Cape Girardeau Southwestern Railway Asks the United States Court at Springfield to Force Two Rival Companies to Connect with It—Religious Meetings at Indianapolis—Big Day at the Iowa State Fair.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 4.—In the United States Circuit Court today the Cape Girardeau Southwestern railway filed a bill in chancery against the Grand Tower and Cape Girardeau railroad company and the Grand Tower and Carbondale railroad company to compel them to fulfill the contract under which the Grand Tower and Cape Girardeau railroad was to be leased jointly to the complainant and the Grand Tower and Carbondale company. The complainant alleges that the road was built for the purpose of connecting these two roads and was to be leased to both, but that after it was completed, a year ago, the Grand Tower and Carbondale road took exclusive control.

Reunion of Old Soldiers.

LA PORTE, Ind., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The two days' reunion of the Seventy-third Indiana Regiment closed today with a business meeting, followed by a banquet furnished by the Woman's Relief Corps. The following officers were elected: O. G. Wheeler, President; J. J. Ferris, Vice-President; E. K. Barnhill, Secretary and Treasurer.

HARVARD, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteers held their annual reunion here today. Judge Wales W. Wood of Belvidere delivered the annual address. Tomorrow and Saturday the soldiers and sailors of Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin will hold their annual reunion here.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Seventieth Indiana Infantry, Gen. Harrison's regiment, held its annual reunion at Greenwood, Ind., today. The President was expected to be present, but sent a letter of regret, pleading official duties.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Union Veterans' Association broke camp today. Col. Clements and Chaplain McClish made speeches.

Religious Meetings at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The annual session of the Northwestern Synod of the Reformed German Lutheran Church began here in a preliminary meeting last night. The regular work of the synod began today with the election of the following officers: President, the Rev. C. T. Martin, D. D., of Franklin, Wis.; Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. E. W. Henschen of Lafayette; Clerk, the Rev. J. J. Jannett of Freeport, Ill.; Treasurer, Elder H. Hoff of Terre Haute. A National Missionary conference is in session in this city. It consists of about fifty men from all parts of the country who are either missionaries or interested in the work. The proceedings consist of Bible readings and talks on missionary work.

Crops in the Dakotas.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Last winter there was but a small area in North Dakota where the crops were an utter failure, most of the aid being called for in South Dakota. This year it seems that the conditions are reversed. It is not thought that outside aid will be necessary this year in any locality. Samples of irrigated wheat are shown with straw 36 to 40 inches long, and heads that are well filled, while samples from adjoining fields that were not irrigated showed straw from 15 to 22 inches in length, with berries that are shrunken and discolored. The one grades No. 1 hard and much of the other is rejected.

Think They Have Caught the Murderer.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—A man who gave his name as Tom Smith was arrested in the woods, near Collette, Jefferson County, this morning, on suspicion of being the man who shot William Fryer, at Batavia, Monday night. There are blood stains on Smith's clothes, and it is said that he was seen leaving Batavia on a freight train early Tuesday morning. He has not yet been identified by Batavia parties. Miss Applegate, to whom Fryer was to have been married last night, is in a critical condition, and it is feared she will lose her mind.

Received Threatening Letters.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—On account of the proceedings instituted in the courts here to test the sanity of Mrs. Woodworth, the female evangelist, Dr. Adams has received a number of threatening letters. He has also received a number of letters from ministers and physicians congratulating him on the stand which he is taking in the matter. Mrs. Woodworth and her adherents claim that one of the results of the meetings which they have been holding is the absolute cure of the sick.

Swedish Mission Schools.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—At today's session of the National Union of Swedish Mission Churches the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, the Rev. C. A. Bjork, Chicago; Vice-President, the Rev. A. Trykman, Salem, Minn.; Secretary, the Rev. E. P. Hjerpe, New Britain, Conn.; Trustee, O. Heggen, Des Moines, Ia. The Warren Mission Society and the Swedish mission churches of Moline, Ill., Malmo, Neb., North Minneapolis, Minn., and Burlington, Ia., were received into the union.

Cannot Get Drunk on Morphine.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—In the divorce suit of Thomas H. Allison against Mollie Allison Mrs. Allison was charged with drunkenness arising from the excessive use of morphine. Mr. Allison's attorneys demurred. Judge Creighton held the point well taken and sustained the demurrer on the ground that the laws of Illinois define drunkenness as "the habitual and excessive use of intoxicating liquors."

Reviving an Old Church War.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Central Illinois Conference of the United Brethren Church will begin in Decatur Sept. 10. The split in the denomination will be revived here by the Rev. W. W. Knipple, one of the seceders, starting a ten days' camp-meeting at Oakland Park. His meeting will be controlled by the faction that is bitterly opposed to admitting members of secret societies into the church.

Confessed to a Murder.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 4.—Last Monday the dead body of Elvira Owensby, an old negress, was found in one of Emanuel Smart's barns. A bullet-hole was found in the head, and the body had been partly consumed by fire.

SUNOL NOT SUCCESSFUL.

THE CALIFORNIA MARE TRIES TO LOWER HER RECORD.

She Makes the Mile at Philadelphia in 2:11 3-4, an Unfortunate Break Destroying Her Chances for a Better Mark —Palo Alto Also Attempts to Make a New Figure, but Meets with Failure—Racing at Sheepshead—General Sporting News.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 4.—The phenomenal trotting mare Sunol and the stallion Palo Alto attempted to beat their records at Belmont Park, near this city, this afternoon, but did not succeed in accomplishing the feat. Each horse trotted one heat, Sunol making the mile in 2:11¾, an unfortunate break marring her performance, and Palo Alto going the distance in 2:12¾. Orrin Hickok's trotter, Alfred S., in a match race with Maggie R. made a mile to wagon in 2:16¾, coming within half a second of Hopeful's wagon record of 2:16¼.

Driver Hickok, after taking Alfred S. around for a warming-up mile, expressed the opinion that the track was "a little hard," and this was afterwards found to be also the opinion of Mr. Marvin, who has the two California trotters in charge.

Promptly at 2:30 o'clock the first event on the program, a match trotting race between Orrin Hickok's Alfred S. and Frank Bower's Maggie B., best two in three, the former being to wagon and the latter to harness, was started. Alfred S. took the first heat in 2:21. In the second heat Maggie B. broke badly near the first quarter post and Alfred S. trotted under the wire in the fast time of 2:16¾. Then came the event of the day.

Between the heats of the match race Sunol had been brought out by Driver Marvin and given a warming-up mile in 2:22. At the conclusion of the match race Sunol was jogged gently past the grand stand and the assembled multitude was given an opportunity to take in her wonderful build. But little time was spent in getting ready, and after scoring once Marvin nodded for the word and the mare sped on her journey against time. Her gait was perfection and the crowd watched her every stride with intense interest. She reached the quarter-mile post in 30¾. The speed was maintained until within a hundred yards of the half-mile post, when she left her feet. A murmur of disappointment ran through the crowd, as a break was unlooked for. By the time the half-mile was reached she had settled down and the rest of the mile was made without a skip, a running horse driven by Orrin Hickok joined her just beyond the half-mile and served to urge her on. The time of the half mile was 1:04¾; three-quarters, 1:38½; and mile, 2:11¾.

After alighting from his sulky Mr. Marvin approached the judges' stand and in response to a question said the mare would not be entered for a trial. Although he did not say so, she was apparently somewhat tired. A floral collar was placed around Sunol's shapely neck and she walked back to her stall amid the plaudits of the assembled throng. Palo Alto was then hitched to the sulky which Sunol had drawn around the track and that noted stallion trotted past the judges' stand ready for his trial. Mr. Marvin scored three times before he was ready to let the word. On the fourth effort he nodded for the word and got it. The tactics were changed in this trial, and the same runner, driven again by Hickok, accompanied the trotter from the start instead of joining him near the finish. Palo Alto trotted the mile without a skip in 2:12¾, within a quarter of a second of his record. This time Driver Marvin did not use his whip nor did he urge the horse with his voice as the finish was neared. Although Palo Alto looked fit for another mile, Marvin declared himself satisfied and declined to make another effort at record-breaking. Mr. Marvin said after the race that he had calculated to make the half-mile with Sunol in 1:03. This, he said, he would have done but for the break. He said the track was a trifle hard and what wind there was operated to his disadvantage on the slight rise in the track between the half and three-quarter posts.

The opinion was expressed by many experts present that the mare was driven off her feet, and that had she been held to a little slower time on the first half she would have done the mile in 2:10 or better. Many thought that Palo Alto should have been given another trial.

A race between double teams which was won by Nellie Southern and True Love brought the day's sport to a close.

Mr. Freed Bonner said today that his father had almost decided to leave Sunol in Mr. Marvin's charge for another year. The present contract calls for the delivery of the mare to Mr. Bonner in November next. If Mr. Marvin retains charge of her she will be taken back to California this winter. Palo Alto and Sunol will probably be taken to Cincinnati Saturday next, where they will trot exhibition miles.

Following are summaries of the day's events:

Match race, mile heats, best 2 in 3:

Alfred S., to wagon	1 1
Maggie R., to harness	2 2
Time—2:21; 2:16¾.	

Sunol against time. Purse of $2,500 to beat her own record of 2:10¾, with an additional $2,500 if she beats 2:08¾, the record of Maud S. Time, quarter, 30¾; half, 1:04¾; three-quarters, 1:38½; mile, 2:11¾.

Palo Alto against time. Purse of $2,500 to beat his own record of 2:12¾, with an additional $2,500 if he beats the stallion record of 2:12 made by Axtell. Time, quarter, 33¾; half, 1:05¾; three-quarters, 1:38; mile, 2:12¾.

Double teams, best two in three:

Nellie Southern and True Love	1 1
Belle E. and Myrtle	2 dr
Frank and Hiram Miller	3 dr
Time—2:20¾; 2:20¾.	

RESULTS AT SHEEPSHEAD.

Raceland Beaten by Tristan—The Day's Events.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—It was expected that there would be a great contest at Sheepshead Bay this afternoon between Salvator with 129 pounds up, Los Angeles, 112, Raceland, 102, Rhono, 102, Tristan, 102, and Al Farrow, 102. It was to be Raceland's first appearance this season, and while there was some doubt as to his condition yet his weight was so small that the shrewdest judges believed he would certainly beat Salvator. If Raceland were himself it would be idle to expect even one of the rest of the field to give him twenty-seven pounds and a beating. Matt Byrnes himself was of this opinion, and as he did not want to see his pet defeated he withdrew him. Los Angeles, Rhono, and Al Farrow also went out, leaving the race a match between Raceland and Tristan. Opening at 1 to 4, Raceland was liberally backed by the heavy plungers, who regarded him as the surest thing of the season. Several large commissions were placed, and the price was forced down to 1 to 6 at the close. It was reported in the paddock that "Mike" Dwyer bet $30,000 against $6,000. Hamilton undertook to force the pace, and at one time Raceland was three lengths in front. The pace was terrific, and at the end lack of condition told against Raceland. Tristan collared him in the stretch, and after a lively tussle beat him home by two lengths. The time for the mile and three sixteenths was 2:00 1-5, just one-twentieth of a second faster than the record. The last mile was run in 1:39 4-5.

The Summaries.

First race, for 3-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, a sweepstakes of $10 each, with $1,000 added; about three-quarters of a mile—Starters: Bellevue, 118 pounds, 30 to 1; Morgan, 115, 10 to 1; St. Omer, 118, 3 to 1; Early Blossom, 115, 4 to 1; Highland Lass, 115, 6 to 1; Claudine, 115, 20 to 1; Benjamin, 111, 20 to 1; Lurestan, 115, 5 to 1; Orton, 115, 40 to 1; Sinaloa colt, 115, 100 to 1; Black Lock, 110, 15 to 1; Common Sense, 111, 40 to 1; Endora, 108, 60 to 1; Adage filly, 108, 15 to1; Bettie Prather, 108, 15 to 1; Guildean filly, 108, 50 to 1; Vanity, 108, 90 to 1; Nellie Peyton filly, 108, 40 to 1; Rosalind filly, 108, 10 to 1; Woodcutter, 108, 5 to 1. St. Omer won, Woodcutter second, Bettie Prather third. Time, 1:11 4-5.

Second race, the Flight Stakes, a sweepstakes, for 2-year-olds and upward, of $125 each, with $1,250 added, seven furlongs. Kingston (with Martin up) had a walk-over, galloping over the course for the money.

Third race, the Sleepers' Stakes, for 3-year-olds, a sweepstakes of $50 each, with $1,250 added, mile and three-sixteenths—Starters—Demuth, 117 pounds, 5 to 2; Ruperta, 104, 3 to 5; Clio, 112, 25 to 1; Edgar Johnson, 112, 25 to 1; Miss Belle, 109, 10 to 1; Monmouth, 96, 25 to 1; Langhorn, 99, 20 to 1. Ruperta won, Demuth second, Miss Belle third. Time, 2:02 2-5.

Fourth race, the Average Stakes, a sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upward of $50 each, with $1,500 added; one and three-quarter miles—Starters: Tristan, 102 pounds, 4 to 1; Raceland, 102, 1 to 6. Tristan won by a length in 2:00 1-5.

Fifth race, a handicap sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upward of $30 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $100 to third; one mile and three-sixteenths—Starters: Stockton, 113 pounds, 8 to 1; Banquet, 103, 3 to 1; English Lady, 100, 3 to 1; Kenwood, 93, 8 to 5. Kenwood won. English Lady second, Banquet third. Time, 2:02.

Sixth race, purse $1,000, seven furlongs—Starters: Fernwood, 109 pounds, 15 to 1; Redleaf, 107, 8 to 1; Rambler, 107, 12 to 1; Quotation, 104, 7 to 1; Rancocas, 103, 10 to 1; Lotion, 103, 12 to 1; Sallie Harper, 97, 6 to 1; Newburg, 96, 8 to 1; Gertie D., 93, 8 to 1; Lemon Blossom, 91, 10 to 1; Firefly, 103, 5 to 1. Firefly won handily by a length, Fernwood second, Redleaf third. Quotation two lengths for the place. Time, 1:28 4-5.

Seventh race, a high-weight handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,000 added, one mile and a quarter on turf—Starters: Macbeth II., 128 pounds, 5 to 1; St. Luke, 119, 6 to 1; Niagara, 115, 5 to 1; Long Dance, 115, 4 to 5; Eleve, 115, 6 to 1. Niagara won, Macbeth second, St. Luke third. Time, 2:11 1-5.

Today's Entries.

First race, one mile—Eleve, 125 pounds; Young Duke, 122; Kingston, 122; Monroe, 115; Kyrie S., 115.

Second race, three-quarters, on turf—Lizzie, 115 pounds; Lady Washington, Bonnie Lass, 115 each; Eclipse, Upman, Strathmeath, Lord Harry, Algernon, 118 each.

Third race, Futurity course—Houston, 108 pounds; Ill-Spent, 105; Costa Rica, 108; Dirgo, 114; Wrestler, 114; Australite, 114; Lady Agnes, 111; Pearl Set, 111; Bobby Beach, 122; Druidess, 119; Phoebe, 118; Rosette, 118; Clarendon, 125.

Fourth race, mile and a furlong—Sinaloa colt, 84 pounds; Little Addie, 106; Fannie H., 106; Eminence, 108; Birthday, 111; Vendetta, 111; Gunsmoke, 111; Brown Duke, 112; Pat Sheedy, 111; St. Paris, 121; Maid of Orleans, 121; Little Jim, 115; Tattler, 125.

Fifth race, one mile and a furlong—Los Angeles, 117 pounds; Eric, 112; Golden Reel, 93; Tulla Blackburn, 109; Cotillion, 95; Robespierre, 95; Chemise, 90; Palaska, 90.

Sixth race, one mile, on turf—Kingstock, 120 pounds; Lafitte, 120; Kismet, 120; Blackthorn, 120; Pontico, 120; Donley, 120; Arundel, 120; St. John, 120; Fernwood, 120; Carnot, 120; Pitarcy, 120; Watterson, 120; Meriden, 120; Gypsy Queen, 120; Young Duke, 123; Falcon, 123; Lucy Johnson, 117; Leontine, 117.

RACES AT THE WEST SIDE PARK.

Fayette Makes the Second Fastest Time Ever Recorded in Chicago.

The mark set by Fayette yesterday at the West Side track was 1:40¼, such time being the fastest ever recorded in Chicago at the distance of one mile, with the exception of the 1:39¼ of Racine, the record breaker, at Washington Park. The fractional time, as caught by G. W. Poole and J. J. McCafferty, was: :25; :49¼; 1:15; 1:40¼. Fayette belongs to Ruddy Bros. The race was the best one for three horses ever seen in Chicago, as Crawfish, third, was only beaten one length by Fayette; Prophecy, second, was sandwiched between. Crawfish made the greatest performance and Fayette the poorest from the weight-for-age standpoint. The crowd at the West Side yesterday was a big one. The track was very fast. The day was sultry and warm. Cole Miller, a 60 to 1 shot, ran second to the second race, paying 15 to 1 for place and 5 to 1 "to show."

First race, purse $300, for maidens 3 years old and upwards, to carry 110 pounds; six furlongs:

G. B. Hughes' ch. g. Intruder, 5 years	1
J. Logan's br. g. Fentanyl, 6 years	2
William O'Brien's b. f. Nellie C., 3 years	0
Time—1:17¾.	

Post odds: 7 to 5 Intruder place.

Second race, a split of the first race, six furlongs:

Walter and Hascall's b. f. Mollie V., 3 years	1
T. D. Carter's br. g. Cole Miller, 5 years	2
Robert Bain's b. g. Red Leo, 5 years	3
Time—1:18¾.	

Post odds: 8 to 5 Mollie V., 15 to 1 Cole Miller place, 8 to 1 to show.

Third race ($2,400 selling), purse $350, for 3-year-olds and upwards, one and one-sixteenth miles:

P. Corrigan's b. g. Stony Montgomery, 5 years, 91	1
T. D. Carter's br. g. Cole Miller, 5 years	2
F. C. Kammerer's b. g. Carus, 5 years, $1,300	3
A. Hoffman's b. g. Fred Fink, 4 years, $700	4
Time—1:48¾.	

Post odds: Even money Carus place.

Fourth race, handicap, $500, one mile.

Ruddy Bros.' ch. g. Fayette, 5 years	1
Highland Park Stables' ch. h. Prophecy, 5 years	2
Prairie View Stables' ch. c. Crawfish	3
Time—1:40¼.	

Post odds: 4 to 5 Fayette place, even money Prophecy place.

Fifth race, $1,600, selling, purse $300, for 3-year-olds and upwards; six furlongs:

Mr. King's b. g. Vexator, 5 yrs., $600	1
C. W. Doherty's b. g. Tom Stevens, 4 yrs., $100	2
Ed Corrigan's gr. m. Panchette, aged, $800	3
Time—1:16¾.	

Post odds: 2 to 5 Vexator place, even money Tom Stevens place.

Sixth race, a split of the fifth race; six furlongs:

G. W. Poole's. ch. g. Tom Daly, $400	1
Frank Davis' b. m. Callie Mc., 4 yrs., $600	2
C. E. Mahone's ch. g. Lizzie Lee, aged, $600	3
Time—1:15.	

Post odds: 4 to 5 Tom Daly place, 4 to 1 Callie Mc. place.

Seventh race, handicap hurdle, purse $350, one and one-fourth miles, over five hurdles:

E. Corrigan's b. g. Winslow, 6 yrs	1
D. Waldo's b. g. Escarte, 4 yrs	2
A. E. Yates' ch. m., Evangeline, 5 yrs	3
Time—2:15.	

Post odds: 1 to 3 Winslow place, 2½ to 1 Escarte place.

Today's Entries.

First race, handicap, three-quarters of a mile, for 3-year-olds—Glen Rush, 97 pounds; Annie Clark, 105; Tom Mackin, 114; Joe Carter, 118; Lizzie Gwynne, 115; Wilmot, 106; Sly Lisbon, 108; Ethel S., 118; J. J., 108; Ella Blackburn, 112; Ida Beeswing, 100; Patrick, 100.

Second race, one mile—Orderly, 119; Whittier, 110; Hornpipe, 102; Miss Howard, 101.

Third race, handicap, one and one-eighth miles—Riley, 110 pounds; Bob Jacobs, 99; Fakir, 94; Jed, 102; Gov. Hardin, 90.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Langtress, 103 pounds; Fan King, 113; Vattel, 106; Haramboree, 94; Dan Eu, 103; Ireland, 105; Billy Pinkerton, 109.

Sixth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—John Red, 97 pounds; Lizzie, 101; Pete Harlan, 91; Lady Lee, 97; Bessie Briggs, 88; Crab Cider, 94; Imogene, 85.

Belvidere, Ill., Races.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The races at the fair today drew an immense crowd.

Two-thirty, pacing, 3 in 5:

Jack Frost	1 1 1
Fannie B	2 2 2
Jim Green	3 3 3
Time—2:23¾; 2:21¾; 2:21¾.	

Three-minute trot, 3 in 5:

Bert	1 1 1
Golden Bell	2 2 2
Twine Binder	3 3dis
Mat B	4 4dis
Belmara	5 5dis
Time—2:29¾; 2:33; 2:29¾.	

Running, mile heats, 2 in 3:

Jim McKinnie	1 1
Red Band	2 2
Time—1:53; 1:55.	

Trotting at Paris, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—More than 6,000 people attended the trotting races at Paris today. The summaries:

2:40 class:

Donald McKay	2 1 2 1 1
Mal. Flowers	1 2 3 2 2
Orie B	3 3 1 3 3
Greenbuck	4 dis.
Scotland	dis.
Time—2:25; 2:26; 2:25; 2:25¼; 2:26¾.	

2:27 class:

"D. C."	2 1 1 1
Col. Wilkes	1 2 3 4
Margie B	3 3 4 2
Viola Medium	4 4 2 3
Greenleaf	5 5 5 5
Time—2:22¼; 2:23¼; 2:23¾; 2:23.	

Trotting at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The crowd at the circuit races on Hampden Park this afternoon was larger than on the second day, but the sport was far inferior. The summaries:

The 2:18 class, trotting, purse $1,500, divided:

Simmocolon	1 1 1
McEwan	2 2 2
Mocking Bird	3 dis.
Time—2:19½; 2:22¾; 2:21¾.	

The 2:22 class, pacing, Massasoit Stakes of $5,000:

Dallas	1 1 1
Marender	2 2 2
Dirigo Maid	3 3 5
Bob Taylor	4 4 3
Wardwell	5 5 4
Lochinvar	6 dis.
Time—2:17¾; 2:16¾; 2:14.	

Shelbyville, Ind., Races.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Rain stopped the 3:35 pacing race today after the first heat, in which Allie C. was first, Grey Cloud second, L. B. Curtis third, Ezro fourth, Moscow fifth, and Jim Blaine sixth. Time, 2:35.

The 2:27 trot, postponed from yesterday, was trotted today. Billy Terrell won.

Three-minute trot:

Jennie B	2 3 2 3
Bonnie J	4 dr
Fullis Johnson	1 dr
Hoosier Belle	3 dr 2
Callie L	5 6dr 5
Misty Maid	6 5 4 4
Clarence B	7 4 3 6dr
Flora K	1 7 6dr
Time—2:44¼; 2:39¾; 2:39¾.	

Trotting at Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 4.—The attendance at the State Fair today is estimated at fully 45,000, said to be the best Thursday in the history of the State Fair. The attendance at the races was about 20,000.

Three-year-old trot, guaranteed purse $600—Oregon won in straight heats, Pactolus second, Olivett third, Swanock fourth. Time, 2:33¾.

2:50 trot, $500—Fred C. won in straight heats, Durango, Chief second, Harry Clay Jr. third. Time, 2:34¼.

Mile running, $300—Frank Clapp won, Raleigh second, Edleshine third. Time, 1:46¾.

Racing at Racine.

RACINE, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—In the 4-year-old race today Virginius was first, Marion second. Best time, 2:39½.

In the 3-year-old race Mista was first, Victoria McGregor second. Time, 2:41¼.

In the 2:20 race Dow was first, Sir Albion second, Silas F. third. Best time, 2:24½.

Zoda, a yearling colt owned by the Waters Stock Farm, went an exhibition mile in 2:59¼.

In the first heat of the 4-year-old race Bob Phallas, owned by James McAnnay, fell dead.

Racing at La Crosse.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Twelve thousand people attended the Inter-State Fair today. The 2:20 pace was won by Royalton. Best time, 2:23¾. The 2:20 stallion was won in three straight heats by Keller V. Best time, 2:23¾.

Toledo Entries Reopened.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 4.—The Toledo Exposition company, which had closed all further speed entries, declared them reopened today, except the 2:35 trot, until Monday, Sept. 8, at 6 p. m.

Turf Notes.

St. Carlo, last year's runner up in the Futurity, and Magnate, both of the Belmont stable, are under veterinary treatment, and will not be seen again at the post this year.

Potomac, the Futurity champion, is a perfect specimen of a thoroughbred. He is a big strapping fellow, sound as a dollar, perfect in wind and limb, and ought to make a grand 3-year-old.

Hamilton can ride for Mr. Belmont as long as he wants to. The old banker makes no concealment of his regard for the jockey who has won him so many rich stakes. Mr. Belmont's present after the Futurity to Hamilton, Bergen, and Trainer Rowe was munificent. When Raceland won the Suburban for Mr. Belmont he divided the stake, $11,000, between Trainer Rowe and Jockey Garrison.

Woman's Way.

She—"Isn't that the woman who worried the life out of her husband and killed him by inches?"

He—"Yes, and now she goes and sobs on his grave till you can hear her over the fence."—*Life.*

SUCCESS OF THE COLTS.

THEY WIN A GAME FROM THE CINCINNATIS BY BRILLIANT WORK.

The Visitors Handled with Vigor and Determination—Kimer Foster, the New Outfielder, Wins His Way to Popular Favor from the Start—Seven to Four the Score —Other National League Games—Base-Ball News.

Players'.	Won.	Lost.	P.ct.
Boston	77	41	.650
New York	67	46	.593
Brooklyn	68	49	.581
Chicago	63	54	.538
Philadelphia	62	54	.534
Pittsburg	54	62	.466
Cleveland	42	65	.393
Buffalo	38	78	.328

Nationals.	Won.	Lost.	P.ct.
Brooklyn	77	36	.681
Boston	71	43	.622
Philadelphia	69	45	.605
Cincinnati	66	44	.594
Chicago	63	47	.572
New York	62	49	.559
Cleveland	53	57	.482
Pittsburg	39	74	.350

Western.	Won.	Lost.	P.ct.
Milwaukee	63	39	.650
Kansas City	63	39	.650
Minneapolis	54	39	.622
Denver	50	49	.505
Sioux City	48	51	.494
Omaha	44	54	.449
Lincoln	38	64	.372
St. Paul	31	71	.305

Americans.	Won.	Lost.	P.ct.
Louisville	66	36	.646
St. Louis	62	43	.590
Columbus	57	46	.553
Rochester	55	48	.533
Toledo	54	48	.529
Athletic	52	53	.495
Syracuse	42	60	.411
Baltimore	27	79	.254

Attendance at Yesterday's Games.

Players' League.		National League.	
At Pittsburg	1,000	At Pittsburg	350
At New York	1,574	At New York	2,000
At Boston	2,127	At Boston	1,211
At Buffalo	408	At Chicago	2,435
Total	5,084	Total	5,996

Games Scheduled for Today.

Players' League—Chicago at Pittsburg, Cleveland at Buffalo, Philadelphia at Boston, New York at Brooklyn.

National League—Cincinnati at Chicago, New York at Brooklyn, Cleveland at Pittsburg.

Western Association—Denver at Milwaukee, Sioux City at St. Paul, Omaha at Minneapolis, Kansas City at Lincoln.

Illinois-Iowa League—Monmouth at Joliet, Ottumwa at Ottawa, Dubuque at Aurora, Cedar Rapids at Galesburg.

THE COLTS CONTINUE TO WIN.

They Take a Six-Inning Game from the Cincinnatis in Good Style.

It looked for a time as though there would be no game at League Park yesterday afternoon. When the time for beginning arrived the Cincinnatis were not to be found. A telegram was received from them announcing that they were delayed by a wreck, but would be at the park by 4:30. Sure enough, at the time mentioned their 'bus wheeled into the park, and the 2,346 people present set up a shout which could be heard for blocks. The Queen City lads had driven right from the train to the grounds, carrying their uniforms with them. These they quickly donned and meekly went to the slaughter. They presented a patched-up team. Beard is sick with lumbago, Rhines has malaria, Latham a bad arm, the result of a collision with McCauley of Philadelphia, and Duryea a broken heart, the result of rough handling by the newspapers for poor work done. Manager Tom Loftus exercised Beard and Rhines, but concluded that even if Duryea's heart was a little bruised and torn his arm was all right, and as it was his turn, into the box he went. If darkness had not intervened, Duryea might have gone out of the box with another big rent in the region of his left breast. The Colts took a most unmistakable liking to his slow curves or speedy shoots, and kept the outfielders busy chasing line drives to their fences.

Latham started to play third base, but when two balls had been hit to him and he made no attempt to throw the batter out he concluded that he would need a throwing arm to play third base, and Wilmot, Left by Ireland, took his place in right field. The change worked better. In Beard's absence Tony Mullane played shortstop. One always feels a sensation of horror when a ball starts towards Tony, particularly when the bleachers are so near to first base as they are on the Chicago grounds. Some day a sharp hit will go towards him and the ball will kill some one in the bleachers. Tony had no chances yesterday. He has been quite a valuable man to Cincinnati this season, having played almost every position on the field. He is pitching in good form, too, and to him and Rhines the Porkopolitans owe their present high position in the race.

The Colts went at the visitors with a confidence and determination which drew forth marked approbation from the bleachers. The old man was given a reception which must have made his bosom swell with pride. He bowed to and fro to home patrons the kind of ball which allowed him to ride rampant over the Eastern clubs on the last trip. It was brilliant work to be sure which his team presented. Elmer Foster, the new outfielder, made his appearance and was stationed in left field, Wilmot going to left and Carroll to right. He won his way into popular favor at the outset by making three brilliant running catches. At the bat he did not show up so well. True, he secured a hit, but struck out the other two chances he had. It certainly looks as though he had too much of a spread at the bat to be a good, hard hitter. This fault, however, can be easily remedied. Wilmot by fumbling a hit in left allowed Latham to get two bases on a single, Anson allowed a ball to travel unmolested between his legs, and Glenalvin muffed a thrown ball. These were the errors charged to the visitors' team. Kelly, no doubt, his error by a brilliant one hand stop retiring the batter at first, while Wilmot had three nice captures. For the Cincinnatis Long John Reilly fumbled a ground ball and Latham muffed a throw from Kessler, the base hits were their only errors. Stein started to pitch for the colts. He did not lose a game on the trip, but the visitors rather took a fancy to him yesterday and were lining the ball out with becoming regularity when Anson relieved him and put Hutchinson in the box. Their hitting stopped forthwith. McQuaid's umpiring was first-class. At the end of the sixth inning it became so dark that the game was called. The score:

Chicago.	A.B.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Cooney, s. s.	4	2	1	3	0
Carroll, r. f.	4	1	0	0	0
Wilmot, l. f.,	3	1	1	0	0
Anson, 1b.	3	1	5	0	1
Burns, 2b.	3	0	2	1	0
Foster, c. f.	3	0	1	0	0
Glenalvin, 2b	2	0	0	1	1
Stein, p	2	0	0	1	0
Kittridge, c.	2	0	4	1	0
Hutch'son, p	1	1	0	3	0
Totals	30	5	14	9	2

Cincinnati.	A.B.	B.	P.	A.	E.
McPhee, 2b.	4	1	1	1	0
Latham, 3b, r. f.	3	2	0	0	1
Beard, 3b, p. f.	3	0	0	2	0
Reilly, 1b.	4	2	7	0	1
Muliane, s. s.	3	1	0	0	0
Whitney, c. f.	3	0	1	0	0
Knight, l. f.	3	1	2	0	0
Keenan, c.	3	0	4	0	0
Duryea, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	8	15	12	2

Chicago	0	1	0	0	4	0—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2—2

Earned runs—Chicago, 4. Two-base hits—Reilly, Anson. Three-base hit—Cooney. Sacrifice hit—Marr. Bases on stolen bases—Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 4. Bases on balls—Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 4. Struck out—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 4. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Glenalvin (2). Passed ball—Kittridge. Umpire—McQuaid. Time of game—1:20.

Notes of the Game.

Latham's arm is so bad that he is compelled to bat left-handed. He made two hits.

In the fifth inning Cooney, Carroll, Wilmot, and Anson made singles before a man had been retired.

Dolan, the new pitcher signed by Cincinnati, is here and will pitch one of this week's games. He played with Evansville.

Ren Mulford Jr., the bright and talented writer of the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, is on the trip with the club.

Foster's second time at the bat Duryea pitched him an easy ball, and the ball went on a line into center. Keenan looked at Duryea as though he thought he was crazy.

Today's Game.

The Cincinnatis will try to win a game from Anson's invincible colts this afternoon at the National League Park. They will have in their crack battery, Mullane and Harrington, but the old man says that for all that another scalp will dangle at his belt tonight. His battery will be Luby and Nagle. Game will be called at 3:30 o'clock.

Brooklyn, 7; New York, 3.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Rusie's wild pitching marred what would have been an excellent game of base-ball today between New York and Brooklyn. The score:

New York	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Brooklyn	2	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	7

Batteries—Rusie and Buckley, Terry and Daly. Base hits—New York, 7; Brooklyn, 6. Errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Earned runs—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 1. First base on errors—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hits—Ewing and Pinckney. Three-base hit—O'Brien. Stolen bases—Hornung. Sacrifice hits—Tiernan, Buckley, Glasscock, Whistler, O'Brien, Foutz, Daly, Smith. Double-plays—Pinckney-Whistler. Struck out—Buckley (2), Bassett (2), Denny (2), Rusie, Collins, Terry (2), Daly. First on balls—Off Rusie, 9; off Terry, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Daly. Wild pitch—Lynch. Time—1:50. Attendance—2,000.

Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 4.—The Bostons had everything their own way with Philadelphia this afternoon. Attendance, 2,212. The score:

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3

Batteries—Nichols, Ganzel, and Hardie; Gleason and Gray. Hits—Boston, 12; Philadelphia, 6. Errors—Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hit—Ganzel. Home runs—Hardie, McGarr. Stolen bases—McGarr (2), McCauley, and Gleason. Double-play—Allen, Myers-McCauley. First base on balls—Tucker, Smith, Myers, and McCauley. Struck out—Hines, Clarkson (2), Gray, Ganzel, Hardie-Gray, 2; Ganzel, 1; Hardie, 1. Wild pitches—Nichols, 1; Gleason, 1. Earned runs—Boston, 2. Time—1:50. Umpire—Powers.

Pittsburg, 6; Cleveland, 2.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 4.—Poor fielding defeated the visitors this afternoon. The score:

Allegheny	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	6
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2

Base hits—Allegheny, 8; Cleveland, 5. Errors—Allegheny, 2; Cleveland, 4. Attendance—950. Earned runs—Allegheny, 2; Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—Smalley, Visner. Sacrifice hits—Allegheny, 2; Cleveland, 1. Double plays—McKean-Delaney-Virtue (3); Beadin-Larocque-Hecker. Bases on balls—Allegheny, 2; Cleveland, 4. Hit by pitcher—Visner. Struck out—By Anderson, 4; by Beadin, 1. Passed ball—Dowse. Time—1:25. Umpire—Stroit. Batteries—Anders on and Decks 1; Beadin and Dowse.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Games Won by Milwaukee, Sioux City, Minneapolis, and Kansas City.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 4.—The first game today was given to Milwaukee by a score of 9 to 0 after eight innings had been played. The second game:

Milwaukee	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Omaha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Foorman, Dairyample, Black. Stolen base—Dairymple. Double-play—Shook-Welch-Morrison. Base on balls—Off Sioux City, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Welch, Brasman. Struck out—By Thornton, 3; by Black, 1. Time—1:35. Umpire—Golnick.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Mohler, an amateur, pitched a good game for the home team today, but was not properly supported. The score:

Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas City	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Hits—Lincolns, 4; Kansas City, 10. Errors—Lincoln, 2; Kansas City, 2. Batteries—Mohler and Hoover, Smith and Donahue.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 4.—Duke's efficiency in the box today resulted in a whitewash for Omaha. The score:

Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Omaha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Minneapolis, 1. Two-base hit—Ryan. Home run—Miller. Stolen bases—Minneapolis, 7; Omaha, 2. Bases on balls—Off Duke, 3; off Clarke, 2. Struck out—By Duke, 15; by Clarke, 1. First base on errors—Omaha, 2. Left on bases—Minneapolis, 6; Omaha, 4. Umpire—Hengle.

ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE.

Joliet, Ottawa, and Dubuque Victorious Yesterday.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Munger pitched a huge game for Joliet He befogged the Monmouths completely. The score:

Joliet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

...TTSBURGS.

...A GAME IN ...AN CITY.

...While He Was ...ssful as a General, ...at Times When ...ive to Four the ... Players' League ...the Diamond.

...t. 4.—[Special.]—Fred ...on of white stockings ...today with comparative ...ed by some ragged ... repeated kicking ... and Billy Holbert, ... and was hit hard ...imself a general at ...d his team from ... home club sp...

...with the crowd early in ... roosted. In the sixth ...ddenly and was relieved ...ed as he walked to the ...as his howlings protest as ...declared him out at first ...y and Berkley having ...e neatest shape imagin...ent Duffy gave a superb ...g ability. Ryan's sailo...fourth by repeatedly ...er Hanlon had wrangled ...called two intentional ...ed a reformation upon ...older, who banged the ...equently scored. Jocko ...his eloquent at second ...moralizing. Joe Visner ...ing King safely by ...rkley, on the other ...

...as watched with in...little to do and did ...he sacrificed twice ...

...for the visitors in the ...h a single, reached ... third on the suc...the way home, and ...sacrifice. Ryan's ...Pfeffer, and sacri...art yielded three ...

...s life, stole second, and ...single. That ended the ...

...y which proved fatal to ...having pitched steadily ...out the balance of the ...

...pped to the plate in the ...sphere down along the ...ree bases, and scored a ...ey's sacrifice. Corcoran ...the third triple of the ...ded him home.

...exciting. After Visner ...ley and Carroll singled. ...Darling. There were two ...ny Corcoran stepped up. ...head work by sending ...er to first on balls. He ..., another slugger, fore...Staley, an easy victim. ...k out, saving the game ...n died on bases. Ryan's ...and Visner's single added ...Attendance, 1,000. The

Chicago.	AB	R	P	A	E
Duffy, rf.....	3	0	2	1	0
O'Neill, lf.....	4	0	1	0	0
Ryan, cf.....	4	0	2	0	0
Farrell, 1b.....	4	0	1	1	0
Pfeffer, 2b.....	4	1	2	3	0
Darling, lf-rf	4	1	0	0	0
Schugarts, ss.....	4	1	0	2	0
Will'ms'n, 3b	3	0	0	2	0
King, p.....	3	0	0	1	0
Boyle, rf-lf.....	1	0	2	0	0
Totals.....	32	3	8	27	0

...1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 ...
...3; Chicago, 4. Two-base ...an. Three-base hits—Vis...ce hits—Pittsburg, 3; Chi...Pittsburg, 1; Chicago, ...art-Pfeffer-Darling. Bases ...ruck out—By Staley, 1; by ...an, 1. Time—2:00. Umpires ...

...hiladelphia, 0.

...4.—Daley was effective, ...Bostons was sharp, so ...see third base in today's ...The score:

...3 0 0 ...
...0 0 0 ...
...1. Three-base hit—Quinn. ...First on balls—Boston, ...of on errors—Boston, ...s, Haltman. Double plays ...ins and Kelly; Quinn, ...ge, 1:44. Hits—Boston, 13; ...Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 6. ...phy; Sanders and Cross.

...Brooklyn, 4.

...he New York and Brook...ams had a lively battle ...e score:

...0 0 1 0 ...
...Kinslow, pitching and ...yn, 3; New York, 6. Errors ...s—Brooklyn, 1; New York, ...York, Brooklyn, 3; New ...York, 7. First on balls—...2. Struck out—Weyhing, ...Bourke, Connor (2), Home ...se hits—Brooklyn, 2; two-base ...ney. Sacrifice hits—Ward, ...key, Weyhing, Johnston. ...Stafford, Richardson, ...Ewing. Wild pitch—J. ...and Snyder. Time—1:50.

...; Buffalo, 2.

...4.—The Cleveland Play...day solely through Me...The score:

...0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2 ...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 ...nd, 7. Errors—Cleveland, ... and Mack, McGill and ...Buffalo, 5; Cleveland, 4. ...hree-base hit—Delehanty, ...gham, 4; McGill, 6. Struck ...McGill, 1; Sacrifice hits—...ford, Tebeau, McAleer. ...Buffalo, 11; Cleveland, 6. ...e, Fatal double plays—...ly to Larkin; Radford to ...ill. 1. Passed ball—Brea...Time—1:40. Umpire—...

...STING NEWS.

...mp Douglas.

...ept. 4.—The preliminary ...and carbine teams com...wn distances the scores ...

...vin, 180; Lieut. Muir, 180; ...Densmore, 161; Corp. ...158; Corp. Organ, 158; ...rst Sergt. Unger, 154; ...orp. Trich, 153; Sergt. ...an, 148.

...Taylor, 169; Corporal ...Kitchell, 164; Corporal ...159; Blacksmith Kaiser, ...ieut. Wright, 154; Capt. ...48; Sergt. McElliott, 147, ...

...ota Riflemen.

...ept. 4.—[Special.]—The ...ns which are to take ...p Douglas, Wis., began ...Saturday. The other States in ...are, Wisconsin, Illinois, ... The men shot at the ...day, making the follow...

	200	500	Total.
.....	203	490	693
.....	203	496	699
.....	200	396	596

Chess Contest.

The fifteenth round of ...rs' Tournament was ... the following results: ...n 31 moves, Mackenzie ...moves, Gunston defeat...Tinsley defeated The...feated Mortimer in 33 ...anbenhaus in 39 moves, ...18 moves, Blackburn ...Mason vs. Gunsberg, ...se, 43 moves, ...; Mason over Loocock; ...Lapin over Owen; Lee ...g over Schollop.

...r Chess Contest.

...4.—The double corner ... today's checker games ...ontest and two more ...men are playing a sus...or the other to make a ...rawn games.

...king Match.

...At midnight the scores ...d: Hart, 360; Moore, ...344; Glick, 340; Cam...ser, 321; Noremac, 324; ...254; Taylor, 241; Sulli...

...ean Capital.

...ireston, Sept. 4.—A dis...n Salvador says that ...rming a Naval Govern...public, preparatory to ...com foreign Powers. ...alan Minister here, is ...Cabinet crisis in Gua...member of the Italian ...secured a concession ...the establishment of a ...ly and Mexico. He is ...shall receive a sub...

...United States Body.

...—The Catholic Mutual ...ecided by an almost ... from the body in the ...

MR. ASHLEY CONFIRMS IT.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE WABASH IS ADVISED OF THE ERIE'S ACTION.

He Does Not Think the Wabash Will Entirely Be Shut Out of Chicago—It May Build an Independent Connection with Its Detroit Line—Until He Gets the Court's Decree He Cannot Tell What Actuated the Erie in Its Present Step—Gen. Torrence's Elevated Terminal Road.

Nothing has transpired in railroad circles for a long time that created so much surprise and excitement as the announcement in Yesterday's TRIBUNE that one of the first acts of the Erie, after obtaining possession of the Chicago and Atlantic railway, was to notify the Wabash of the annulment of the contract which gave it the right to use the Chicago and Atlantic's tracks between Chicago and Lake-ville, Ind. Without the use of those tracks the Wabash is practically prevented from doing an east-bound business from Chicago, and as the Canadian Pacific has been using the Wabash as its outlet west from Detroit that company is shut out from this city for the time being.

These two roads have been a thorn in the side of the other east-bound roads, as well as of the Western trunk lines, on account of the independent stand they have always taken. For this reason the officials of the Eastern roads were greatly rejoiced to learn that their hated rivals had received a black eye.

Some attempts were made by the subordinate officials of the Wabash and Canadian Pacific roads during the forenoon to impeach the correctness of THE TRIBUNE'S information, and they cannot be blamed for this, as the managers of their roads neglected to inform them of the important event. All doubts, however, were set at rest by the receipt of a dispatch from New York during the afternoon stating that President Ashley fully confirmed THE TRIBUNE'S information.

President Ashley stated that the only official information he had received of the Erie's action was a dispatch from the officers of the Wabash in St. Louis, saying that, according to a decree in the suit of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company against the Chicago and Atlantic, the contract made between this company and the Wabash, dated June 1, 1857, has been abandoned.

"If our contract with the Chicago and Atlantic is canceled by the Erie," said President Ashley, "I do not think the Wabash will be entirely shut out of Chicago. There is the Baltimore and Ohio, for instance, with which we might connect and go to Chicago. Auburn is not far from Laketon, where we tap the Chicago and Erie's tracks. I do not anticipate, however, that we shall have to do that. I know, of course, that the Erie as the purchaser of the Chicago and Atlantic desired to cancel the contract with the Wabash, but I think its motive is to secure a higher rental. I do not think the Erie or any other road would attempt to abrogate a contract like the existing one, which would, so far as it is concerned, shut us out entirely. Such a step would be unprecedented."

President Ashley further said that if there were any trouble between the Wabash and the Erie it was due to the misapprehensions of the Grand Trunk railway. The latter, he said, might be anxious to have the contract between the Wabash and Erie canceled, because it would shut the Canadian Pacific out of Chicago. Until he was made cognizant of the wishes of the Erie he could not tell what their relations are with the Grand Trunk or any other road. He was confident in the belief, however, that the Erie was actuated in its present step by legitimate business motives, not through any sentiment of rivalry on its own part or the part of any other road. If the Wabash cannot use the tracks of the Chicago and Atlantic from Laketon to Chicago, Mr. Ashley said, it could no doubt use those of another road. He could not think the Wabash would be entirely shut out.

As regards Mr. Ashley's assertion that his company might secure the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio from Auburn Junction, he might just as well abandon that hope. When the "Niagara Falls Short Line" was first organized it used the Baltimore and Ohio's tracks from Auburn, and after an experiment of about two years the latter was only too glad to get out of the arrangement. The Baltimore and Ohio is loyal to the Trunk Line Association and the latter is principally responsible for the action taken by the Erie. It is learned that at one of the meetings of the Trunk Line Presidents, when an unsuccessful effort was made to settle the dressed-beef rate war, President King of the Erie said:

"Just wait till the Erie gets control of the Chicago and Atlantic and I shall settle that trouble as promptly as you like," implying, of course, that he contemplated to shut the Wabash and Canadian Pacific out of Chicago. This shows that President Ashley is wrong in expressing the belief that the Erie's action was animated by a desire to secure a higher rental for the use of the Chicago and Erie's tracks and that President King contemplated shutting the Wabash and Canadian Pacific out of Chicago to prevent them from competing against his road and the Trunk lines. It is not believed that the Grand Trunk had anything to do with the Erie's action.

General Manager Hickson of the Grand Trunk, when informed by a TRIBUNE representative Wednesday evening of the action the Erie had taken, professed great surprise and claimed that he had not heard of it before, although he anticipated such action on the part of the Erie. He said the Grand Trunk would only be temporarily benefited by the shutting out of the Canadian Pacific, as that company would no doubt secure another entrance into this city before long, either by making an arrangement with an existing line or construct an independent one.

The opinion prevails in railroad circles that the Canadian Pacific would aid the Wabash in building the contemplated extension from Butler to Chicago, and it is said that such a line can be built within six or nine months. Its arrangement with the Wabash, however, it is believed, will continue only until it can secure independent depot and terminal facilities in the city, when it will purchase from the Wabash the lines between Detroit and Chicago.

PRESIDENT STICKNEY RETIRES.

John M. Egan Elected President of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City.

At the annual meeting of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railway company held at Dubuque, Ia., yesterday President A. B. Stickney declined reëlection and General Manager J. M. Egan was elected President of the company and will also continue to perform the duties of General Manager. Mr. Egan has made an enviable record since he became General Manager of the road. He is one of the ablest railroad men in the West.

President Stickney presented his report, which shows that the earnings of the road for the last year show an increase over the preceding year of $1,447,679, or over 2 per cent. This statement covers the first year of the operation of the completed lines between the Twin Cities in the Northwest, St. Joseph in the Southwest, and Chicago. A year ago about three-quarters of the stock of the company was owned and held abroad. Now three-quarters of the stock is held in this country, mostly by people residing along the lines of the road. The election of directors was held under the amended articles of incorporation, which increased the number of the board from seven to fifteen. The new board elected is as follows:

William M. Boyle, New York; William Dawson, Ansel Oppenheim, A. B. Stickney, S. Stickney, John M. Egan, F. B. Clarke, A. M. Clarke, all of St. Paul; David Rankin, Tarkio, Mo.; A. Slimmer, Waverly, Ia.; Andrew Crawford, Chicago; John L. Pratt, Sycamore, Ill.; L. Elwood, De Kalb, Ill.; and F. D. Dubuque.

An Important Ruling.

The Western Passenger Association a short time ago agreed and put into effect a special arrangement for the transportation of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows to the encampment, parade, and drill which were held in Chicago from Aug 3 to 10. The arrangement limited the sale of tickets going from Aug. 3 to 6, inclusive, with return limits of Aug. 7 to 11 inclusive. Aug. 7, one day after the expiration of the dates agreed upon by the association for the sale of these special tickets, the Milwaukee and St. Paul ran a special excursion train from Elgin to Chicago, which it claimed it had a right to do under the terms of the local agreement first referred to, the rates charged for this excursion being in accordance with those provided in said agreement.

The Chicago and Northwestern, which followed the St. Paul with violation of the agreement, claimed that as the meeting of the Odd-Fellows lasted from Aug. 3 to Aug. 10, although the sale of tickets under the association agreement was limited to Aug. 2 to 6 for going passage, it was not proper for any party to run a special excursion during that period of the encampment, as those dates had been fully covered by the general agreement for the going and returning trip. Chairman Goddard, after full consideration of the case, finds that under all the conditions and circumstances surrounding and bearing upon this case, and the possibility of different constructions being placed upon the local agreement this is not a case which would properly be subject to a penalty. That there may be no misunderstanding in this regard in the future, he rules that a broad and equitable interpretation of the local agreement would require the parties to desist from the sale of tickets or the running of excursions at the rates provided for 100 or more people during the entire period covered by any special gathering for which a general agreement has been made, irrespective of the dates arranged for the sale of tickets for such special gathering. It is not intended, however, that this ruling should prevent the running of special excursions during the Chicago Exposition, which organization has no authority to make rates for parties attending.

Torrence's Elevated Terminal.

Gen. Joseph T. Torrence, who returned from the East yesterday, says that all arrangements for the construction of the new Elevated Terminal railway, which is to have its terminus on Twelfth street, between State and Third avenue, have been completed, and all the funds needed for the new enterprise have been secured. The plans have all been prepared and surveys made, and the only thing that remains to be done is to secure an ordinance from the city allowing the crossing of street intersections.

No streets, Gen. Torrence says, will be asked for, as the road is to run entirely over private property, and he thinks the Council will readily grant permission for the crossing of street intersections, as the road will be of great benefit to the city, and not only provide an entrance into the city for a number of roads now trying to come in, but would give the suburbanites much needed relief and rapid transit.

The road is to run from Twelfth street to Englewood. One branch will also run due west and another southwest to the limits of the city. Unlike the Western Indiana and terminal roads providing an entrance into the city for a number of companies, the new "L" road would give each company coming into the city over its line the right to do a suburban business at all stations.

Reduced Rates for Meetings.

The Central Traffic Association (passenger department) has agreed to grant excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip on account of the following occasions: Miami Regular Baptist Association, Bulletsville, Ky., Sept. 12 to 14, from points in Ohio and Indiana; National Wholesale Druggists' Association, Washington, D. C., Sept. 29 to Oct. 3, 1890, from all association points; Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Northwestern Branch, Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 6 to 11, from points in Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan: Patriotic Order Sons of America, Boston, Mass., Oct. 7 to 11, from all association points; Union Veteran Legion, Fort Wayne, Ind., Oct. 8 to 10, from all association points; Quadrennial Conference of Free Methodist Church of North America, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 8 to 22, from all association points; Indiana State Conference of Charities, Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 13 to 16, from points in Indiana; Central Illinois Synod, Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, Nekomis, Ill., Oct. 21 to 27, from points in Illinois only.

The following applications for reduced rates have been declined: Ohio and Indiana Butter and Egg Association, Spring Fountain Park, Warsaw, Ind., Sept. 4, 1890; Ninety-ninth Indiana Regimental Association, Crown Point, Ind., Sept. 8 and 4.

Grand Trunk Schemes.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Sir Henry Tyler, President, and General Manager Hikson of the Grand Trunk were here today. They said they were looking after the Northwestern business, but had no plans matured for getting into Duluth. They held conferences with the officials of the Duluth and Winnipeg while here, and are also known to have looked into the prospects of the proposed Duluth and Northwestern. It is the current belief that the Grand Trunk will back one of these roads.

Notes.

The Board of Railway Commissioners of the State of Iowa has ordered Attorney-General Stone to bring suit against all the railway lines in that State that have refused or failed to put in effect the joint rates recently ordered by the Commissioners.

A surveying corps has just completed the survey of the extension of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road from Tuscola, Ill., to Shelbyville, Ill., a distance of forty miles, where it connects with the "Big Four" road. At a meeting held at Tuscola last evening a committee of fifteen prominent citizens was appointed to aid in securing the right of way, which is all the company asks.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Speaker Reed and Ben Butterworth will make several speeches in Illinois during the campaign, chiefly in Mr. Hopkins' district.

Gen. Bragg is much displeased over the nomination of Humorist Peck by the Wisconsin Democrats. He even refuses to love him for the jokes he has made.

The defeat of Congressman Grosvenor has given the talk of electing ex-Gov. Foraker to succeed Senator Sherman a fresh start. There is considerable fun ahead in Ohio.

The Keokuk *Gate City* expresses its decided conviction that, except James G. Blaine, James S. Clarkson "was by far the ablest man connected with President Harrison's Administration."

"Unless all present signs fail," says the Cleveland *Leader*, "the Bourbons of this State bit off more than they can chaw, to use a homely but forcible Western expression, when they tried to gerrymander the State so as to get fifteen Congressmen. If they carry twelve of the twenty-one districts in the face of the record of last winter's Legislature they may thank their lucky stars."

Col. Vilas will open the Democratic campaign in Wisconsin at Baraboo tomorrow. Vilas has his coat and starched shirt off in this fight, because he has arranged to go to the United States Senate if the Democrats are successful. As the author of the Democratic platform, inimical to the existing school laws, Col. Vilas ought to be buried beneath the ballots of an overwhelming majority of Wisconsin's patriotic electors.

Maj. McKinley, on his way to Maine to make speeches in Speaker Reed's district, said to a New York reporter: "My own disposition and wish were to have retired from Congress with this session, and if the district had not been gerrymandered I should probably not have been a candidate for reëlection." Concerning the Tariff bill the Congressman thinks that the bill as it goes back to the House from the Senate will be passed almost without change. The sugar schedule may be altered so as to give a 50 per cent reduction instead of free sugar.

"What this country wants," says the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, "is an expansion of trade. It is getting so big, producing so much, that it demands a wider market. It demands, therefore, a policy that will open rather than close to it the markets of the world. But while it seeks a wider market abroad it nevertheless remembers its magnificent market at home. This country seeks and demands a policy that, preserving intact the home market, will expand the market abroad. That policy is the policy of commercial reciprocity."

The work of disintegration goes on in the Democratic ranks in Wisconsin. In addition to the long lists of bolters published heretofore, James Morgan, the Democratic nominee for Governor two years ago, declares openly in an interview that he will not vote for Peck. James G. Flanders of Milwaukee says: "I will not vote for George W. Peck or any other man who indorses the anti-Bennett law platform. I am and always have been a sound Democrat, but even if the party has a chance to win on this issue I would prefer to be on the other side."

The Kansas City *Star* (Dem.) thinks "it would be a curious freak of politics if James G. Blaine should not only become the standard-bearer of the Republican party in 1892 but should undertake to lead it to victory on the basis of trade reciprocity. Yet this is not an impossible outcome of the present complications in the Republican camp. Political conditions may so shape themselves that Blaine as the Republican candidate in 1892 upon a platform of reciprocity would have a stronger hold upon the American people than an uncertain Democratic candidate upon a shambling Democratic platform."

The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* argues that "the immense and immediate growth in popularity of the reciprocity idea is nothing more or less than an expression of the belief of the people that duties ought to be lowered; that the demand for reciprocity is identical with the demand for tariff reform. And now we have the cheering proof that members of Congress are not insensible to the fact; that the popular demand for tariff reduction has penetrated the insensibility of Senate and House; and that popular hostility to the McKinley bill is to be placated by the more or less thorough ratification of the reciprocity principle."

REED ARRIVES IN MAINE.

HE DELIVERS A STIRRING ADDRESS AT PORTLAND.

His Journey from Boston to His Native State Almost a Triumphal March, His Special Car Being Received with Cheers at Every Station—After an Informal Reception He Opens His Campaign—Text of His Address.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Speaker Reed is on his native heath again, where every one calls him "Tom" and feels perfectly free to shake his hand or give him a friendly slap on the back. His progress thither was almost a triumphal march. Speeches and salutes and cheers greeted him at every station. He left Boston on a special car at 8:30 o'clock this morning. With him

THOMAS B. REED.

were Henry Cabot Lodge, Chairman Burdett, and Secretary Wardwell of the Massachusetts State Republican Committee, and Mayor Burnham of Haverhill. Haverhill was the first stopping place, and there a large crowd had gathered to see the Maine man. Mr. Reed responded cordially to their cheers and made an address of some twenty-five minutes on silver, tariff, and electoral legislation. In closing he said: "Before Congress adjourns, I trust before this month shall be out, everything necessary for the prosperity of this country, so far as legislation can give it, will be done."

The train sped on again, stopping at Exeter, Newmarket, and Dover, N. H. At the latter place Mr. Reed began to feel very funny and interspersed his remarks with stories. There the Maine delegation met him. Among other

MELVIN P. FRANK.

friends who came to the State line were Gen. Selden Conner, James P. Baxter, and Stanly Cullen of Portland, Col. Mark Wentworth of Kittery, Judge Hobbs of North Berwick, and Charles Prescott of Biddeford. Halts were made at South Berwick, Salmon Falls, Kennebunkport, and Biddeford, where the proceedings at the other places were repeated. Portland was out en masse to meet the party. An informal reception was given the Speaker, and then adjournment was made to the city-hall, where Mr. Reed opened his campaign. It was an admirably sturdy address, and that it was greeted warmly goes without saying. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Reed's Address.

Parties have their years of depression and their years of exaltation just as individuals have their moments of depression and of good cheer. Parties have periods when they do great work and periods when they seem to have no other hope than the mere preservation of existence. Since 1874, when the Republican party first faltered in its great duty of preserving liberty and equality before the law for all citizens of the United States, a Republican House of Representatives has been rare. This has not been because there is no longer a Republican majority, but because by frauds too apparent to be denied, by ballot-box stuffing too notorious to be disputed, twenty-five seats in the House have been wrested from us under the open, defiant declaration that the Southern Democratic white man is not only to rule the black man of the South but the white man of the North.

Two years ago, under the tremendous stress caused by the battle, set in array by the free-traders, the Republican party triumphed so signally that even the cohorts of fraud were routed, and after a few ineffectual struggles to count us out we had the House by the small majority of five instead of our real majority of twenty-five.

Long before Congress assembled the air had been resonant with the hopes and threats of the minority, with declarations that they were to rule in utter disregard of the will of the people of the United States. At the very worst no measure should pass which did not have the sanction of their high approval. If any man here thinks they reckoned without their host, that they had no foundation on which to build their hopes and their threats, he knows little of the deep-laid schemes of many years to render the Republicans powerless whenever they should get control. For years rule has been piled upon rule and decision upon decision to refer legislation to the pleasure upon the sufferance of the minority. Filibustering lurked in every line. The power of obstruction was without limit.

Democrats Opposed to Legislation.

You will naturally ask why it was that those who most of the time had the majority should so strengthen the minority. If you will consider the nature of the two parties the cause soon escapes you. The Democratic party wants no legislation. It is not charged with the progress of the world. All the Southern men who control the party want or ask for is to be let alone. When the Republican party comes into power it has work to do. If that action can be prevented what more should the Southern Democracy desire? Hence all their plans, whether in power or out of power, are centered in obstruction.

Now, the House of Representatives is not a body quick to do business under any set of rules. Its large numbers and the diverse interests they represent will always make it slow and cumbersome. But a system which enabled one member to hold the whole body at bay under the going down of the sun, and then to hold it until physical exhaustion set it free, and one-fifth to hold it forever, was evidently a system which rendered elections useless and called a halt to civilization itself. Of what use was it to summon into the field an army of orators to explain the questions of party policy? Of what use was it that the great throng of journals set themselves to explain to the people the needs of the hour? Of what use was an election itself, that grand culmination of the power of the citizen, if, after all, nothing could be done without the sanction of the beaten party? What statesman could there be so foolish as to bear responsibility when he could have the same power without responsibility? What kind of a fight is that to go into where the victim will be victorious and the conqueror powerless? Says the Koran, "Dost thou think, O man, that we created the heavens and the earth in jest?" Are elections a farce and is government by the people a juggle? Do we marshal our tens of millions to the polls for sport? If there be anything in popular government it means that whenever the people have elected one party to take control of the House or the Senate that party shall have both the power and the responsibility. If that is not the effect, what is the use of the election?

It was one of the other ideas of public duty that the minority met us at the opening of the session. Not only were no measures to pass which did not have their approval, but no rules, even of procedure, were to be permitted except those which seemed suitable to the beaten party.

Began Without Rules.

So we began life without any rules. The Constitution says: "The House may determine the rules of its procedure," and does not say that it must. After two months' time the opposition found that under the parliamentary law which had been built up by the American people in consonance with their institutions the public business was going on every day without their consent, and they began to clamor for the very rules they had denounced. I need not describe to you the scenes of disorder which were preliminary to the establishment of sound business principles in the House. It is enough to say that the good work was done and the House of Representatives has taken a large stride toward business and the performance of duty.

Will you, my old friends and neighbors, permit me just one word which is purely personal? Any time these last eight months I have been the subject of much indiscriminate praise and much indiscriminate blame. The one is just as undeserved as the other. Great events do not turn upon one man. The House of Representatives was ready and ripe for change and the people stood ready to approve. What all the world wanted was easy to do. I am not greatly proud of my house of Representatives of the Fifty-first Congress which for nine long months has never for one moment faltered in its duty.

When we cleared the decks for action there was plenty of work to do and we have done it to the full measure of satisfaction. We have achieved all that the Republican party promised and more. Many platforms are long on generalities, good enough for the campaign, but our last platform has been treated by the House of Representatives like a dead of trust.

We promised the people that the tariff should have fair and extensive treatment, that the principle of protection should have full recognition; and in three important bills we have kept the promise to the hope. By the administrative bill a wise and discriminating effort has been made to secure honest manufacturers and merchants the complete benefit of the rates of duty imposed by law. By virtue of that bill we hope we have made valuations and duties alike in all ports. Two years ago the Democrats in the House admitted that, owing to the change in the methods of manufacturers, the whole woolen industry was tottering to a fall unless woolens and worsteds were put upon a footing of equality. Nevertheless, for the purpose of adding to the votes of the Democratic bill, which could never pass, they sacrificed the woolen industry which needed immediate attention. Without delay and without waiting to strengthen their own Tariff bill by the support of the worsted men, Maj. McKinley and Gov. Dingley pushed through the measure of justice which has rescued so many of our woolen mills from disaster and ruin.

But these bills, useful as they are, were but the forerunner of that Tariff bill over which the Senate is now pouring the multitudinous waves of oratory. The McKinley bill was not made in the closet, was not the product of one man who tried to know everything. If any Tariff bill was ever the result of the beliefs of the whole people of the United States the McKinley bill was that bill.

Settling the Silver Question.

Another great achievement of the House of Representatives is the Silver bill. It was necessary to provide such increase of currency as would supply the loss of circulation of National banks; such increase, too, as would provide a growing people the money that is needed for more prosperous business. The mining camps, the great pioneers of civilization in the far West, deserved also all the encouragement they could have consistent with sound currency and genuine bi-metallism. On that subject the Republicans had promised that all the silver dollars should be furnished which could be kept equal with gold. Such a bill, fulfilling that promise to the uttermost, now adorns our statute books as a tribute to the wise conservatism of the Republican majority of the House. Already silver seems to be climbing to par with safety to all the interests of the country.

There was also another promise to be kept, made long ago and often renewed. For years the Republican party has declared most righteously that there could not be in a Republic a duty more sacred than the duty of upholding the right of every citizen to participate in government. Who has forgotten the ringing words of that great soldier, so soon to lie among the unforgotten brave on the heights of Arlington: "The people have made up their minds that they will have a loyal government and an honest ballot and a fair count."

The House of Representatives, true to its duty, has passed a bill which, when it becomes a law, will give to the people of the United States the suffrages of millions. It will enable votes to be cast and to be counted as cast. What an enormous hubbub has been raised about that simple bill. There has been nothing like it since Walter Scott described the uprising of the virtuous people of Alsatia on the approach of a Sheriff. What is this bill on which so many interesting epithets have been laid? It is a simple proposition to have United States Supervisors to see that United States elections of United States officers shall be honestly conducted; that all honest votes shall be cast and honestly counted as cast.

If there be any man in this country who opposes this bill there will not be many years before he will look like those who proclaimed the divine origin of slavery. That the Democrats now denounce with violent epithets a Republican measure is no new fact in their history. So persecuted they the saints. When Abraham Lincoln proclaimed that this land could not be permanently half free and half slave the Democracy of my younger days all declared that he said so because he wanted his sister to marry a negro. So when the Republicans of our day proclaim that in a Republic 1,000,000 voters can never be permanently disfranchised the Democrat of our day shouts, "Negro domination" and "bayonets."

The Speaker next referred to the opening of Oklahoma and the admission of new States. He cited further as creditable legislation of this Congress the measure to relieve the stress on the Supreme Court, also the Bankruptcy bill, the Meat-Inspection bill, and the Land bill. Every bill presented by organized labor had been passed, and State control over license had been preserved by action of the House after the package decision. The mails had been closed to lotteries, and before the end of this Congress the Speaker expected the passage of the Tonnage bill. Mr. Reed then continued:

Contested by the Opposition.

Every inch of our progress has been contested by the opposition. Highway robbery of time has been abolished; petty larceny has not. Only a strong, vigorous public sentiment, prevailing among all the constituencies, will ever do that. We spent two months and a half in organization, in the preliminary struggles to settle the right of the majority to control, and in determining the rules of the House proceedings. We were forced to spend more time on contested elections. Our loss of time from contested elections will not be less than twenty days.

One other cause of the loss of time will be a surprise, perhaps, to the community at large. No man would regret more than I to be thought wanting in all proper respect for the dead, and all proper reverence for departed comrades and for the feelings of surviving friends, yet the method by which the House shows this respect and pays this reverence is very costly to the Nation. Since the election of the present House ten members have died and one Senator. Among them have been the most famous men of the House, William D. Kelley, the great champion of protection; Samuel J. Randall, heart of oak and will of iron, the strongest face in half a century; and Samuel Sullivan Cox, at once brilliant and laborious. When we have paid due reverence and spoken proper eulogy over these and their companions not less than twenty-one working days will have to be counted. This means almost an entire month of time. When John Bright died the English House adjourned, as it could best honor his memory by going on with the business of the country.

These losses which I have enumerated could not perhaps be helped without greater reforms than can be hoped for in many years. But what is about to be described could be avoided by either the commonest patriotism or a healthy public sentiment in the House. It ought to be known all over the United States that with 330 members it takes twenty-five minutes to make a roll-call. Whenever the yeas and nays are ordered it means a loss of half an hour. Now the session of the House two years ago lasted one month and a half longer than the present session thus far. During that session of two years ago there were 232 roll calls, of which eighty-six were recorded during the long filibuster against the Direct Tax bill, leaving but 146 which were seemingly legitimate. I say these 146 were seemingly legitimate, for I have no doubt that 100 would have fully complied with the demands of the Constitution. One hundred roll calls would have been more than ample for all proper purposes for the whole of this session. And yet we have had 400. Three hundred of these have been utterly useless, mere wanton waste. At legislative day, exclusive of the reading of the journal, is a scant five hours. Three hundred roll calls then mean twenty-five legislative days. Think of twenty-five legislative days wasted in mere useless calling over of names, and all done to waste time, with the public business unfinished.

But, in closing what I have had to say, it would not be just to rest the claims of the House upon even the catalogue of its great deeds. What the House has shown the country that any House can do is worth a Prince's ransom. Henceforth promise cannot be excused except by performance. Henceforth great measures cannot be lost and nobody know what has become of them. Party responsibility has begun, and with it also the responsibility of the people, for they can no longer elect a Democratic House and hope that the minority will neutralize their action, or a Republican House without being sure that it will keep its pledges. If we have broken the precedents of an hundred years we have set the precedent of another hundred years, nobler than the last, wherein responsibility will wait on power, and wherein the people, with full knowledge that their servants can act, will choose those who will worthily carry out their will.

AMERICAN WOOD-ENGRAVINGS.

The Collection from the Paris Exposition Now at the Art Institute.

A collection of American wood-engravings, nearly half of which formed the American exhibit at the Paris Exposition last year, is now on exhibition in the small east gallery of the Art Institute, where it will remain until the end of next week, previous to being shown at the Boston Art Museum. The collection, composed chiefly of works by members of the Society of American Wood-Engravers, comprises 228 plates, all proofs taken direct from the boxwood block and carefully printed on Japanese paper. Persons who have seen in the various illustrated magazines only the electrotype reproductions of these plates can scarcely appreciate the marvelous delicacy, the firmness, beauty, and purity of these proof impressions from the original blocks. In Paris they established beyond cavil the American supremacy in certain departments of wood-engraving. On this showing Elbridge Kingsley was rewarded with a gold medal, J. P. Davis and W. B. Closson received silver medals, W. M. Aikman and S. G. Putnam bronze, and Messrs. Davidson, Kruell, and Wolf honorable mention.

Among the plates prepared subsequent to the Paris exhibits, a dozen by T. Cole, from the *Century* series of old masters, form the most notable contributions. The engraver's skill in expressing the spirit and color of early Italian art can not be too highly praised. Closson's interpretations of George Fuller's paintings are also extremely sympathetic. Several portraits by Thomas Johnson, G. Kruell, and John P. Davis demand special praise, also Kingsley's beautiful landscapes and King's reproduction of Church's imaginative work. The collection shows the wide range of American wood-engraving, being extremely varied both in theme and style and responding sympathetically to every demand of painter or draughtsman.

It must not be forgotten that something of the exquisite beauty of these proofs is due to the printing of them. Only about half a dozen men in the country are skilled in this art, understanding how to manipulate the blocks by overlays and other means so as to give proper emphasis to lights and shadows. Much care and labor are required to produce one perfect impression, and but few proof-prints can be made from each block.

This exhibition should be a place of pilgrimage for Chicago illustrators and engravers, and should be widely appreciated by the general public.

Let Congress Take a Rest.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*: An extra session of Congress is not desired by the people. What they really want is the earliest possible adjournment of the present one, for reasons which, as Carlyle once said, it may be interesting not to state.

The Flood Will Come Election-Day.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*: It is to be said of Gen. Palmer's candidacy for the Senate so far that he seems to have rolled up his breeches in anticipation of a rain that doesn't come.

PERSONAL ENDS FIRST.

COMMISSIONER EDMANSON HAS NO USE FOR GEORGE A. SINGLES.

Forced Resignation of the Superintendent of Public Service to Make Way for Mike Hyland, a Ward-Worker for Edmanson—The Ousted Official Will Have Something to Say—Yearly Report of Superintendent Lane—What Will Become of the Boesing Suit?

Great surprise was expressed at the County Board rooms yesterday when it became known that Mr. George A. Singles, the Purchasing Agent of the county, or "the Superintendent of Public Service" as he is called, had "resigned." The surprise became greater when it was announced that Mike Hyland had been appointed to succeed Mr. Singles. The law gives the President of the county the power to suspend or remove the Superintendent of Public Service. Mr. Singles did not want to resign, but he preferred to do so rather than be suspended. The appointment of Hyland is subject to the approval of the County Board and it is doubtful whether Mr. Edmanson had power to make it until the consent of the Commissioners could be given. The forced resignation of Mr. Singles is a purely political move. He is a man of excellent business ability and of unquestioned integrity, and has been fairly zealous in the discharge of his duties. He is not a politician, however, and never figures in conventions or at primaries. Hyland does. Hyland was a Lieutenant of police and was dropped from the force for good and sufficient reasons. He was appointed a bailiff through Edmanson's influence and was lazy, inefficient, and disposed to intrigue. He has no knowledge of business. His appointment adds another scandal to President Edmanson's administration of county affairs.

Mr. Singles admitted last evening that his resignation was demanded. He said: "The trouble arises from the fact that I am not a ward hustler. I am a Democrat, but not a heeler. When Mr. Edmanson asked for my resignation I knew what it meant. It is meant as a move to further his ambition for the office of Sheriff. It is not true, as they charge, that I have not visited the county institutions. I have visited them all once a week. I am a business-man and have run my office on business and not on political principles. That did not suit Mr. Edmanson and his friends

THERE WILL BE NO CUT.

WEST-SIDERS TO CONTINUE TO PAY FIVE CENTS FARE.

So Will the North-Siders—Peter A. B. Widener and William L. Elkins, Who Have Something to Say About the Street-Car Companies' Management, Don't Favor the Three-Cent Plan—A Traveling-Man's "Red Powder Joke"—At the Big Hotels.

The King who used to stride around his domain and have his pictures taken in a crown and a fur-trimmed cloak has given way to a king who wears a plug hat. Peter A. B. Widener and William L. Elkins, who jointly rule the West and North Sides, are modest-looking gentlemen who have their shoes blacked by the same colored person who blacked those of McCorker, the traveling man for the clothes-pin house, last week. They are out here to look after the cable lines which they control and to show the operation of the Madison street line, which is their special favorite, to several gentlemen connected with the proposed Broadway line in New York City.

The important feature of their visit is, to West-Siders and North-Siders, the settlement of all doubts on the question of the reduction of fares. Some time ago a telegram said the Philadelphia syndicate had determined to put in force a three-cent rate in Chicago and Pittsburg. Then came a denial, but it was not strong enough to kill all hopes that the fares would be cut. Even the North Side people who have to pay 10 cents to get down saw saw something hopeful in the first dispatch.

"Are you going to reduce fares in Chicago to three cents?" Peter A. B. Widener was asked yesterday.

"Not much," replied Mr. Widener, with great promptness.

"Why should we do so? We have put in a fine railway here and we cannot operate it at a profit on the three-cent basis. We are not working for glory. The three-cent fare in Pittsburg was brought about by the attempt of a rival company to blackmail us by paralleling our tracks and cutting the fare two cents. We met them on their own footing and we may lop off a cent or two more before we get through. We'll beat them in the end."

"Are you going to reduce the fare from Lake View to five cents?"

"That is a matter which the local management of the company can adjust."

Mr. Widener and Mr. Elkins both deplored the killing of their loyal subjects by West Side cars, but they said it couldn't be helped. They had to take such grimpen as came to them, and it was not less than an impossibility to infuse an intellect into some of these men. The autocrats spent the day looking over their property and showing the New York men how the wheels went round.

"How de do?" inquired a short little man, with an immense mustache and a closely-cropped grizzly beard, of Clerk Goodwin at the Tremont House last night, as he pushed a hand across the register.

"First-rate. How's yourself?" replied the clerk, as a matter of course, and pretending, as all hotel clerks do, that he remembered him perfectly.

"Know me?"

"O, yes, you sell paints."

"No, but I sell the powder they make paints of. Say, I just came in from Council Bluffs. That friend of yours at the—ah—O, what's the name of that house? You know. Um—m, why can't I think of that name? Well, he's head clerk there now?"

"O! I know who you mean. Tall fellow, with black mustache. Yes, he and I are old ——"

"No, no, no. He's a little fellow with a blonde beard. Him and me had a great time laughing over the trick I played on Bulkley. You know Bulk? Line of shoes. Well, Bulk had a room next to mine out there in Council Bluffs, and him and a whole gang of fellows was playing poker. So I ups and takes just a little lump of that red powder of mine and crushes it in my hand so, you see, and I goes into his room and says: 'Bulk,' says I, 'how they comin'?' and walks up behind him and wipes my hand on his 'towel. I got that red powder well rubbed into it and then I goes to bed, knowing they'd be fun in the morning. Well, there was. Such a rearin' and tearin' in that room I never heard. Met Bulk at the table. Beard gone and one of his mustaches blood-red and his whole face like a Chili pepper. 'What's matter?' I asked. Well, sir, he let go of the awfullest string o' cuss words, and if he didn't damn that hotel up hill and down dale you may eat me. He said it was the soap. Said there was some dye or something in the soap that turned his face the color of a boiled lobster and dyed his beard red. Had the whole house in a turmoil. Jawed the chambermaid and then went and got his beard cut off. Dassent to sacrifice his mustache."

"What was it that painted him red?" asked a reporter who heard the "joke."

"Aniline dye. Takes just a pinch of it to turn a barrel of water red. Well, I let him go for a day or two looking like he'd been boiled and then I took it off."

Charles L. Haight, a young Englishman who is now in the employ of a tea exporting house in China, has traveled lately all over South and Central America, and among the places he has visited is Guatemala. He came away with a most unfriendly opinion of Lansing B. Mizner, the United States Minister who permitted Gen. Barrundia to be assassinated on an American ship.

"I saw him only once during a brief stay in Guatemala," said Mr. Haight, "but every English speaking man I met spoke slightingly of him. 'He puts on too many airs,' is what everybody says about him. I believe the first feeling aroused against him sprang from his personal affiliation with the Guatemalan Government, which is intensely unpopular among foreigners obliged to live in that country, and his refusal to be present at a dinner given by the American and English residents at Guatemala City. In public he is a pompous, talkative fellow. I saw him only once, and then but briefly. But if the dislike in which he is held by the exiled Americans down there is any test, I haven't missed much by not knowing him. I don't think he is in any fear of his life from the natives, though. They are pretty well in subjection and unless some member of the Barrundia family kills him he will live to be recalled."

"What a woman can do" is fairly well exemplified by the career of Mrs. Alice Houghton, who was at the Palmer House yesterday. Mrs. Houghton is a tall, handsome woman with the rapid, brusque manner of one who knows the business methods of the big booming West. She ought to know them too, for these same methods have made for Mrs. Houghton over $250,000 in three years. She is the real estate queen of Washington Territory, and she handles property whose value would take away the breath of the common real estate speculator, even in Chicago.

"I believe a woman can do anything she takes a fancy to," said Mrs. Houghton. "I started out with a lucky speculation in real estate at Spokane Falls by which I made $10,000. I didn't put it away in a safety deposit vault. I invested it and made more. Then I hired an office and began commission deals. I have done a business since which has run up occasionally to the amount of $300,000 a week. Real estate is still booming in Spokane."

Mrs. Houghton is on her way to New York now to confer with the President of the Northern Pacific, by which she is retained, on a matter of right of way. She does the biggest commission business in Spokane Falls and is wildly enthusiastic about her home. What she said about Carter Harrison, who doesn't like Spokane Falls, would make Mr. Harrison feel bad.

Sherman—C. S. Abell, Burlington, Ia.; George H. Webb, Philadelphia; John B. Handy, New York; M. J. Kaister, Milwaukee; John Kennedy, Houston, Tex.; John W. Douglas and wife, Washington, D. C.; Charles E. Magoon, Lincoln, Neb.; A. O. Lane and wife, Birmingham, Ala.

Grand Pacific—James E. Kirk, Florida; J. A. Robertson, Mexico; A. R. Middlewood, Manchester, England; I. Grierson, Nottingham, England; J. J. Marks, Sydney, Australia; E. E. Syrge, London; F. S. Busey, Denver; Col. J. E. Butler, Albany, N. Y.

Leland—S. D. McEmery and wife, New Orleans; George A. Stochet, New York; Louis Hulter, Deming, N. M.; W. T. Duncan, Denver, Colo.; Charles Hollowell and Charles S. Hollowell, Denver, Colo.

Richelieu—M. Willaims, New York; S. Kuns, Philadelphia; H. O. Billings, Boston; Walter Baker, Walter Woods Baker, Covington; John M. Warren, Bridgeport, Conn.

Auditorium—J. J. Smith, Boston; W. E. Jones, Boston; W. P. Broadway, New York; M. H. Guire, Philadelphia; G. Edward Fuller and wife, Seattle, Wash.

JAMES·H·WALKER & Co.
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

Our New Fall Stock of China, Glass,
FANCY GOODS, and LAMPS

Is now arriving and being placed on sale, including a large line of Royal Worcester, Rudolstadt, Royal Bohemian, Hungarian, and Tepletz Vases, etc.

Rich Cut Glass, Baccarat and Bohemian Glass, etc., etc.

Special Bargains.

Bohemian Engraved Pint Decanters at 23c.
Bohemian Engraved Quart Decanters at 33c.
Bohemian Engraved H. Claret Jugs, 39c.
Bohemian Satin Vases, assorted sizes, colors, and shapes at 15, 19, 23, 29, 33, 39, 77, and 97c each.
Bohemian Finger Bowls, assorted colors, worth 25c, at 15c each.
Transparent China Sauce Plates, fluted shapes, assorted, decorated, worth $3.00 doz., at 13c each.
Transparent China Sociable Plates and Cups at 25c each.
Transparent China Butter Dish, assorted decorations, 39c each.
Transparent China Tete-a-Tete Teapots, Sugar and Cream at 97c set.
China Oyster Plates, new, at 40c each.
China After-Dinner Coffee at 19c pair.
China Plates, fruit center, at 13c.
China Plates, fruit center, at 15c.
China Tea Sets, 56 pcs., at $6.97.
French China Dinner Sets, 125 pcs., at $39.97 and $42.50, would be cheap at $60.00.
English Tea Sets, assorted colors, 44 pieces, at $2.97.
English Dinner Sets, assorted colors, 113 pieces, $8.97.
English Chamber Sets, with Jar, $3.80.
American Chamber Sets, with Jar, dec. in gold, at $7.97.
Rich Cut Glass Ware in great variety, cut in our shops, and sold by us lower than any other dealer can, who buys from the manufacturer.
Handsome Stand Lamps, decorated body and dome complete, with duplex burner, only $1.77.
A better one at $2.67.
A still better one at $3.31.
Piano and Banquet Lamps, in brass, silver, and wrought iron, at low prices.
100 dozen 5-inch Etched Gas Globes, to close out, at 25c. A GREAT BARGAIN.

Use **Columbia Pure Water.**
DISTILLED AND CHARGED WITH PURE AIR.
Contains { No Disease Germs. No Organic Matter, No Mineral Matter.
Delivered in Five-Gallon Demijohns, 11c per Gallon.
COLUMBIA PURE WATER CO., 1215 Wabash-av.
TELEPHONE 5265.
DIRECTORS: WILLIAM D. PRESTON, Cashier Metropolitan National Bank. JOSEPH SEARS, Vice-President N. K. Fairbank & Co. H. N. WHEELER, Real Estate. GRANGER FARWELL of Lobdell, Farwell & Co. DAVID WESSON, Chemist of N. K. Fairbank & Co. GEO. BARRY, Secretary. GEORGE M. HARRIS, Attorney at Law.

JAMES·H·WALKER & Co.
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.
SPECIAL SALE
New Fall Shoes
—AND—
Slippers
IN SHOE DEPT.,
COMMENCING TODAY.

Ladies' Hand-Turned Lace Oxfords, in Gray, Ooze, Wine, Russia Kid, Red Goat, Pat. Leather, French Heel; choice for $2.50; half actual value — $2.50
Children's School Shoes, Straight Goat, Calf Foxed, Glove Top, Spring Heel; Misses', 11 to 2, $2.50; Children's, 7 to 10, $1.50. We warrant the wear — $1.50
Ladies' Bronze French Kid and Patent Leather Cloth Back One-Strap Slippers for dancing, $2.50, worth $4.00 — $2.50
Children's Fine Dongola Buttoned Boots, New Jersey Make, at less than manufacturers' prices. Misses' 5 to 7 for $1.00; 8 to 10 for $1.25; A to D — $1.00
Ladies' Cloth Top Dongola Buttoned Boots, Goodyear Welt; the correct thing for the fall; $2.75 during sale — $2.75
Ladies' Hand-Turned Cloth Top Front Lace Boots, Patent Leather Tipped and Heel Foxed, $3.50. Can you get them anywhere else less than $5.00? — $3.50
Infants' French Dongola Soft Sole Boots, with Worked Buttonholes, sizes 0 to 3 — 33c

We Give a Button Hook with Every Pair of Shoes.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.
FALL, 1890.
Carpets and Rugs
We Call attention to our Perfect Assortment of
AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, MOQUETTES, BRUSSELS, INGRAINS.
Oriental and Domestic **RUGS.**
In addition to Choice Patterns and Best Qualities we are positively
"Lowest in Price."

FURNITURE
Largest and best assorted stock of Honest Made Goods in the city. Get prices from all competitors; then come to us and be convinced we are lower than the lowest on First-Class Furniture. We also sell Andrews' New "Gem" Folding Beds.

Wirts & Scholle.
222 WABASH-AV.,
Between Adams and Jackson-sts.

$1.00 to MILWAUKEE
AND RETURN,
Saturday Evening, Sept. 6, 9 p. m. Sharp,
Giving you 12 hours in Milwaukee Sunday.
STEAMER CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE,
From State-st. Bridge.
75c to Racine and Kenosha and return, Friday, Sept. 5, 9 a. m. sharp, giving you 6 hours in Kenosha and 3 hours in Racine, returning to Chicago the same evening at 11:30.
25c to Michigan City and return every Saturday at 9 p. m. Secure tickets early on the steamer morning and evening.
H. BABY, Manager.

HATS CHAS. W. BARNES' FALL STYLES SILKS AND DERBYS
Correct Shapes. Quality the Best.
223 STATE-ST.

DR. R. GREER,
20 years' practice, gives free consultation upon all diseases. Dr. Greer's new remedies cure at once; a positive cure for nervous debility. Office hours 9 to 5 daily. Sundays, 10 to 12. Western Medical and Surgical Institute, 181 La Salle-st.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa
Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.
No Chemicals
are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO OUR PATRONS.

After a business career of over thirty years we retire Sept. 1st. Our successor is Mr. WALTER PROBY, one of the leading merchants of this city.

Thanking our friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us, we sincerely ask the continuance of the same to our successor, as we are certain their confidence will not be misplaced.

Mr. Proby will largely increase the stock, carrying the same high grade, reliable line of goods. In addition, he will introduce, as a leading feature, a full and elegant line of fashionable novelties in footwear for the young people. His aim will be, as ours has been in the past, to make it the Leading Shoe House, not only of Chicago, but the United States.

Mr. FRANK BEEBE, who has been with us for twenty-five years, will remain with the new firm. Associated with him is Mr. A. W. Rollins, an experienced Eastern manufacturer.

Respectfully,
BULLOCK BROTHERS.

SPECIAL

Having purchased the ENTIRE STOCK and GOOD WILL of Messrs. Bullock Bros., 149, 151 & 153 State-st, the acknowledged LEADING SHOE HOUSE of Chicago, we wish to announce to the public that, on September 1st, we will take up the business that they have so successfully carried on for the past THIRTY YEARS.

With the same corps of buyers and salesmen, largely increased stock, new and attractive furnishings, we feel confident that we can guarantee to our customers, old and new, the same reliable goods, also the prompt and careful attention which has won for our predecessors their well-known reputation.

By the introduction of more modern business methods and selling the same class of goods as formerly at CONSIDERABLY LOWER PRICES, we expect to increase the sales of the house materially, and, in order to do so, we ask the kindly co-operation of the customers of the old firm.

Respectfully,
Walter Proby & Co.,
149-153 State Street,

AUGUST, 1890.

P. S.—The usual accommodations and courtesies, as to credit and goods on approval, will be freely extended by the new firm.

A City of Over a Million People
AND
ONLY ONE SHOE STORE
"Selling Hanan's Men's Fine Shoes." Fall Styles now ready. Fit better, wear longer, and are more comfortable than Shoes made to order is the verdict of hundreds of gentlemen now wearing them.
DE MUTH & CO.,
150 STATE-ST.,
Largest Retail Shoe House in Chicago.
TELEPHONE 5171.
Make no mistake, our number is 150 State-st.
DE MUTH & CO.
Only Shoe Store in Chicago selling HANAN'S Men's Fine Shoes.
Only Shoe Store in Chicago doing a strictly one-price and cash business.

LOOK OUT!
—FOR—
BIG CHAMBER SET SALE
Tomorrow, Saturday, Sept. 6—Continued Until Sold.
3,000 Sets Must Go Quick.
Over 200 Separate Kinds at Crash Prices. Unparalleled Offering.
"THE FAIR"
Corner State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, Manager.
Auction Notice.
PEREMPTORY SALE for account of Fire Underwriters at Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms, 200 to 206 Madison-st., Chicago,
TODAY,
AT 10 A. M.
1,800 bundles Manilla, Express, Straw, and Print Paper.
130 cases Single & Double Slates.
600M. Slate Pencils.
600 Satchels and Traveling Bags.
Note Paper, Cardboard, Twine, Ink, Mucilage, Albums, etc.
Only slightly damaged by water.
Arranged for sale by
SAMUEL GANS, Manager.
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 90 and 92 Randolph-st.
TODAY AT 10 O'CLOCK,
Immense Big Sale.
Odd pieces Parlor Furniture, Folding Beds, Carpets, Chamber Sets, and General Household Goods, both new and second-hand.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TO RENT
In the Tribune Building
Third story office. Apply to
WM. C. DOW,
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GENEVA OPTICAL CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers of Optical Goods,
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MANDEL BROTHERS
117 TO 123 STATE-ST.
Call attention to their Superb and Complete Assortment
OF
DR. JAEGER'S
SANITARY WOOLEN
UNDERWEAR,
Bedding, &c,
Recommended by the Medical Faculty throughout the World.
None Genuine Without this Trade Mark.
Ours is the only house in this city where these world-famed and reliable goods can be had.

FOR SALE.
WABASH-AV. AND 12TH-ST.
Premises No. 1214 Wabash-av., with lot 51x170.
BOGUE & HOYT,
59 Dearborn-st., N. E. Corner Randolph.

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1, $2, or $5 for a box of candy, PREPAID by express from Denver east to Boston week of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUETHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

SPECIAL SALE
Ladies' and Gents'
SILK
UMBRELLAS.
We place on sale Today and Tomorrow
1,000
BLACK SILK UMBRELLAS
With Handles of Natural Wood Silver Deposit and Trimmed, Imported Natural Wood Bulbs and Crooks; also Silver in Latest Styles and Newest Designs,
AT $2.75 EACH.
CHEAP AT $5.00.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.
SPECIAL SALE TODAY AND SATURDAY.
Our Hosiery Department is now complete in every respect with a full line of Fall and Winter Weight Hose, in Cotton and Woolen. We offer a few
Special Bargains in Children's Hose.

50 dozen Boys' Ribbed Cotton Hose—(Winter weight, all sizes) — 25c Pair
75 dozen French Ribbed Cotton Hose—Sizes 6 to 9 inclusive — 35c Pair, 3 Pair for $1.00.
50 dozen Extra Heavy French Ribbed Cotton Hose, sizes 6 to 9½ — 50c Pair
40 dozen Children's Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose — 35c Pair, 3 Pair for $1.00.

These goods are of our celebrated "Eiffel Brand," guaranteed positively fast black.

LIQUID BREAD
FOR
Nursing Mothers,
FOR SALE BY
Druggists and Grocers Generally,
AND BY
WM. C. TITCOMB,
57 Michigan-av.

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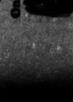

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Pages 9 to 12. **The Chicago Daily Tribune.** PART TWO.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1890—TWELVE PAGES.

ATTACK ON MR. CANNON.

CONGRESSMAN CUMMINGS OF NEW YORK FREES HIS MIND.

He Accuses the Illinois Member of Using Underhand Methods and Arraigns the Conduct of the Committee on Rules—Consideration of the Tariff Bill in the Senate—Binding Twine Placed on the Free List—The Raum Investigation—Miscellaneous Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—When the House assembled today, on motion of Mr. Struble (Iowa) the Senate bill was passed to establish a port of delivery at Sioux City, Ia.

Mr. Cummings (N. Y.), rising to a question of privilege, protested against his "blacklisting" by the famous Cannon resolution. The gentleman who offered the resolution had made unjust imputations, and in making these imputations he had falsified the *Record* and blacklisted himself. He then proceeded to make an attack upon Mr. Cannon, comparing him to Tinnville of the French Revolution. In support of his resolution the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Cannon) had appealed to the *Record*. The gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Henderson) had seconded the gentleman from Illinois and had used the word "sneak."

There had been some sneaking done, as the *Record* indicated. The *Record* showed that the Speaker had refused to the House the list of names of the absentees. Fancy the great Chairman of the great Committee on Appropriations (the successor of Samuel J. Randall) sneaking to the Clerk's desk and obtaining surreptitiously a list of members that had been refused to the House, and upon this list basing a false accusation against his fellow-members! Was not that an act worthy of Tinnville?

He then began to arraign the Speaker and the majority of the Committee on Rules. This majority composed a triumvirate almost as powerful as the one which sprang into life after the assassination of Julius Cæsar. When the House met in the morning, Mark Antony recognized Lepidius or Octavius and nobody else. All the legislative meat was cut and dried and distributed according to a prearranged program.

Mr. Cummings was frequently interrupted by Mr. Kerr (Iowa) and Mr. Rowell (Illinois) with the point of order that he was not confining himself to a question of personal privilege.

Mr. Cummings proceeded with his arraignment of the Speaker, but after frequent interruptions asked unanimous consent to print the remainder of his remarks in the *Record*, but this consent was refused by Messrs. Kerr and Dunnell.

Mr. Cannon remarked that the gentleman was printing a speech under the false pretense of making a personal explanation.

Mr. Cummings—That pretense is not as false as the pretense by which you smuggled my name into that blacklist.

Another interruption was made by Mr. Kerr.

Mr. Blount Enters a Protest.

This interruption was protested against by Mr. Blount (Ga.).

Not twenty-four hours ago, said he, a gentleman on the other side was permitted to arraign a Senator of the United States.

Mr. Cannon—I call the gentleman to order. [Laughter.] The gentleman from Georgia cannot take the gentleman from New York off the floor.

Mr. Blount—Yesterday a gentleman on the other side was permitted, in violation of the rules of the House, to arraign a Senator as a felon and to arraign his colleagues for associating with a felon.

Mr. Cannon—The gentleman has no right to state a question of personal privilege during the time of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Blount—I am not stating a question of personal privilege. But there has been a continued interruption of the gentleman from New York and an effort to suppress him that I have never seen attempted before, and even in the light of the transactions of yesterday is exceedingly oppressive.

Mr. Cummings then proceeded with his speech, and at the end of an hour was stopped by the gavel of the Speaker pro tem. (Mr. Burrows).

Mr. Bland of Missouri made the point of order that, in speaking to a question of privilege, a gentleman was not governed by the hour rule.

The Speaker pro tem. overruled the point and Mr. Bland appealed.

Mr. Cannon moved to lay the appeal on the table, and on this motion demanded the previous question, but Mr. Bland protested that he was entitled to the floor. Amid applause from the Democratic side the Speaker pro tem. recognized Mr. Bland's right to the floor.

Mr. Bland yielded to Mr. Cummings, and, notwithstanding a protest from Mr. Kerr, the Speaker pro tem. recognized the gentleman from New York, who proceeded with his speech. He was called to order by the Speaker pro tem, as not speaking to the point of order.

Mr. Cummings—I may be muzzled temporarily, but all the machinery of the House can not muzzle me eternally.

Mr. Cannon said that so far as Mr. Cummings had referred to him he would say it was the habit of some persons on that side to impute falsehood against members on his (Mr. Cannon's) side. When he made a statement of fact it was justified by the record. Sometimes he thought that the censure of the gentleman from New York was praise, and his praise really censure. The record of this House would be a sufficient answer with the people to the attacks that had been made, and he appealed to the enlightened public sentiment. No cursing and reviling from the gentleman from New York or a partisan press could countervail against the record. He trusted that the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Lacey) would now call up the election case and that a quorum would vote.

Mr. Cummings replied that his record would compare favorably with that of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. Lacey of Iowa then called up the Breckinridge election case, and gave notice that he would call the previous question at 1 o'clock tomorrow.

Mr. McRae of Arkansas made an earnest attack upon Powell Clayton, in which he declared that that State would send Clayton to the Senate, penitentiary, or anywhere else to get him out of its borders. [Laughter.] The case then went over.

The Senate bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to survey the seventh standard parallel between the States of North and South Dakota.

The House then adjourne .

TARIFF DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Binding Twine Placed on the Free List—The Dutiable List Finished.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—Immediately after the reading of the journal of yesterday the Tariff bill was taken up in the Senate today, under the agreement limiting the discussion on each subject to five minutes for each Senator.

Mr. Gibson withdrew the amendment offered by him last Tuesday to the sugar schedule (a mistake having been made in it), and he offered another amendment striking out that schedule and substituting for it the sugar provisions of the Mills bill.

Mr. Butler presented a communication received by him from the State Department showing the relative exportations of cotton goods by Great Britain and the United States. He thought the information might be valuable in view of reciprocal propositions.

Mr. Hoar, in connection with that subject, referred to a statement which he had recently read in the autobiography of an English gentleman (Mr. Glover), to the effect that a cotton man for whom he had been traveling extensively in the United States said that were it not for the American tariff England would clean up every cotton manufactory within two years.

Mr. Butler said he did not know anything about that; but he had been very much gratified and encouraged to see his Republican colleagues enlarging their economic vision sometimes, reaching out to South America, Central America, Canada, and other parts of the world. And he had thought that the information presented by him might be of service. It showed how absolutely Great Britain had control of the market in South and Central America, and also in Asia and Africa—the value of the cotton goods exported into those countries by Great Britain last year being $177,000,000, against about $20,000,000 from the United States. He therefore asked to have the paper printed in the record. It was so ordered.

The presiding officer (Mr. Ingalls) announced that general debate on the Tariff bill had closed, with the exception of the reservation of the day when the final vote is to be taken; and then three hours' time is to be allowed to each side.

The sugar schedule was laid aside informally and schedule I, "Cotton manufactures," was taken up.

Amendments to reduce the rates in various paragraphs of the schedule were offered by Mr. McPherson, Mr. Carlisle, and Mr. Vance, and were uniformly rejected without a yea and nay vote.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. McPherson moved to strike out paragraph 336 (relating to stockings, hose, and half hose); and to substitute for it one making the rate of duty 10 per cent ad valorem. Rejected—Yeas, 20; nays, 37.

Messrs. Paddock and Plumb voted with the Democrats in the affirmative. Neither Mr. Ingalls nor Mr. Manderson voted.

The Hemp, Flax, and Jute Schedule.

All the paragraphs in schedule I having been disposed of schedule J was taken up, relating to flax, hemp, jute and their manufactures. The Finance Committee had reported an amendment to paragraph 340, reducing the rate on flax not hackled or dressed from 1½ cents a pound to $20 a ton.

On this amendment Mr. Washburn demanded the yeas and nays. The vote was taken, and the committee amendment was agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 14. All the Democrats voted yea. The negative votes were given by Senators Allen, Cameron, Casey, Davis, Dolph, Higgins, McMillan, Moody, Paddock, Pierce, Sherman, Stockbridge, Washburn, and Wilson (Ia.).

The next amendment was that of the Finance Committee on paragraph 341. It was to reduce the duty on hackled flax from four cents a pound to $40 a ton.

Mr. Carlisle said all those raw materials—flax, hemp, and jute—ought to be on the free list, so that the duty on the textile fabrics into which they entered might be reduced. He thought it useless, however, to make a motion to that effect.

Mr. Davis, Mr. Wilson (Iowa), Mr. Dawes, and Mr. Washburn argued against the amendment, and Mr. Hiscock and Mr. Allison for it. It was agreed to. Yeas 32, nays 16. Mr. Allison explained why the amendment had been reported from the Finance Committee. There was a great pressure, he said, in certain portions of the country, for the development of the linen manufacturer which found its home in New Jersey and New England. He had his doubt as to whether it could be successful in the immediate future. But in order to make it a success the House bill proposed to double the duty on linen fabrics—of which only the coarser sorts were made in the United States. If the duties were doubled on the raw materials, then, as a matter of course, the duty would have to be doubled on the manufactured fabric. If Senators were ready to do that they would vote against the amendment. He was not quite prepared to do that, especially as he knew not one particle of the flax produced in Iowa, the Dakotas, or Minnesota, could be utilized for fiber, and at the same time utilized for seed.

The Democrats all voted for the committee amendment, and the following Republicans against it: Messrs. Allen, Cameron, Casey, Davis, Dolph, Higgins, McMillan, Anderson, Moody, Mitchell, Paddock, Pierce, Quay, Sherman, Stockbridge, and Washburn.

On the next paragraph (342) the Finance Committee had reported an amendment to reduce the duty on flax or hemp from $25 to $10 a ton. Agreed to.

The committee amendment to paragraph 344, increasing the duty on yarn made of jute from 30 to 35 per cent and striking out the words "sisal or manilla," was read, and Mr. Carlisle moved to reduce the rate to 25 per cent. Agreed to.

Binding Twine Put on the Free List.

In the next paragraph, imposing a duty of 1¼ cents a pound on cables, cordage, and twine, the Finance Committee had proposed to insert the words "binding twine" and to strike out the words "binding twine 1¼ cents per pound." Mr. Aldrich withdrew the amendment, so as to leave the paragraph as it came from the House. Mr. Davis moved an amendment to strike binding twine out of the paragraph, in order to have it afterwards placed on the free list.

After debate the vote was taken on Mr. Davis' amendment and it was agreed to—yeas, 34; nays, 24. The Republicans voting aye were Messrs. Allison, Davis, McMillan, Mitchell, Moody, Paddock, Pierce, Plumb, Squire, Washburn, and Wilson (Iowa). Only one Democrat (Mr. Blodgett) voted no.

The amendments reported by the Finance Committee to paragraph 346 as to hemp and jute carpets were agreed to.

Mr. Aldrich moved to strike out of paragraph 347, relating to burlap of flax, jute, or hemp, the words "exceeding sixty inches in width, two cents per pound." Agreed to.

The committee amendment to Paragraph 349 relating to bagging for cotton, reducing the duties of 1 6-10 cents and 1 8-10 a yard to 1 3-10 and 1 5-10 was agreed to.

Mr. Vance moved to strike out the whole paragraph, so as to have cotton bagging placed on the free list. Rejected—Yeas, 24; nays, 31—a party vote.

Paragraph 350, relating to flax gill-netting, nets, etc., was, on motion of Mr. Aldrich, amended by making the duty 20 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem instead of 25 cents and 35 per cent.

The Finance Committee amendments to No. 355 and subsequent paragraphs were agreed to.

The committee amendments to paragraphs 355 and 356 were agreed to; also an amendment offered by Mr. Aldrich from the committee imposing on Hamburg edgings a duty of 60 cents a pound and 15 per cent ad valorem. This ended schedule J.

Schedules K and L (woolens, silk, and silk goods) having been already disposed of, schedule M, pulp, papers, and books, was taken up.

The committee amendments to paragraphs 398 and 399 were agreed to.

The remaining paragraphs in the schedule were disposed of, the committee amendments being agreed to.

Schedule N Taken Up.

Then Schedule N was reached under the heading of "sundries." The committee amendment to paragraph 407, reducing the duty on brushes and brooms from 40 to 35 per cent, was agreed to.

The committee amendment to paragraph 40 as to pearl and shell buttons was agreed to.

Mr. Aldrich moved to insert in place of the paragraph as to bone and horn buttons a paragraph in these words, "Ivory, vegetable ivory, bone, and horn buttons, 50 per cent ad valorem." Agreed to. Also to insert in place of the paragraph as to shoe-buttons the following paragraph: "Shoe-buttons, made of paper, papier mache, pulp, or other similar material not specially provided for, valued at not exceeding three cents per gross, one cent per gross." Agreed to.

Mr. Aldrich withdrew the committee amendment to paragraph 411, reducing the duty on cork bark from 10 to 5 cents per pound and from 15 to 7½ cents per pound, and the paragraph was left as in the House bill.

Paragraph 420, relating to feathers and downs, was amended on the report of the committee by striking out the words "crude or not dressed, 25 per cent ad valorem," so as to have that class placed on the free list, and by reducing the duty on dressed feathers from 50 to 40 per cent ad valorem.

Paragraph 424 was on the report of the committee amended by changing the duty on crinoline cloth from 30 per cent ad valorem to 8 cents per square yard.

Paragraph 430, relating to precious stones, was amended (on motion of Mr. Aldrich) by adding the words "imitations of precious stones, not set, 10 per cent."

Paragraph 434, relating to gloves, was passed over informally until tomorrow—Mr. Plumb having offered two amendments to it.

The committee amendments to paragraphs from 435 to 447 were agreed to.

This closed the dutiable list with the exception of the sugar schedule and of the paragraphs that have been passed over informally without action.

Going back to paragraph 334, relating to plush, velvet, of cotton, etc., Mr. Aldrich moved to add to it a proviso that none of the articles in that paragraph should pay less than 40 per cent ad valorem. Agreed to.

Paragraph 322, relating to cotton cloth not bleached, was amended by making the last line read: "10 cents per square yard and 35 per cent ad valorem."

After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned.

THE RAUM INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Cooper Fails to Appear and Is Ordered to Be Present Monday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—The special House committee investigating the charges against Pension Commissioner Raum met this morning. Mr. Lewis, the only Democratic member in attendance, said Mr. Cooper would not be present, and as Mr. Goodnight, his colleague, was not in Washington he was in an embarrassing position and would like the committee to adjourn until Mr. Goodnight returned.

The committee showed some impatience at the failure of Mr. Cooper to be present and after some discussion Judge Wilson, speaking to his client, Mr. Lemon, said he did not care to proceed in Mr. Cooper's absence. Mr. Cooper, he said, had been industriously circulating charges against his client in the newspapers, while refusing to attempt to sustain them before the committee. Now he wanted the committee to subpœna Mr. Cooper so he could be put on the stand to tell what he knows. The committee wanted him present, and he (Wilson) wanted him as a witness, and that was the way to get him here. Mr. Cooper had no right to traduce a reputable business-man, occupying the relations he did to the committee, and to stay away from the committee sessions and allow those things to be circulated all over the world. Finally an order was made for a subpœna for Mr. Cooper, and also requesting him to be present with his witnesses and evidence next Monday, to which day the committee adjourned.

CONCESSIONS TO THE CATTLEMEN.

Under Certain Conditions They May Occupy the Cherokee Strip Till Dec. 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—Maj. Calvin Hood of Emporia, Kas., has been in Washington several days in the interest of the cattlemen of the West, asking the President that the time of removal of cattle from the Indian Territory be extended to Dec. 1, as, owing to the drought in the Territory and throughout the West, cattle are unfit for market, and that it would be disastrous to all cattle interests to enforce the order of removal of cattle from the strip by Oct. 1. The President today assured him that if there shall be presented to him a written guarantee, signed by the persons having cattle upon the Cherokee Strip, that they will remove one-half of them on or before the 1st of November, 1890, and with the remainder of the cattle, together with their employés and property that may be thereon, entirely abandon all claims upon the strip by the 1st of December, 1890, then, and in view of such guarantee, the order of removal will be so modified.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Signal Service to Investigate the Causes of Hot Winds in Kansas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—Some time ago Senator Plumb brought to the attention of the Signal Service Bureau the phenomenon of the hot winds that occasionally sweep over Kansas, destroying or damaging the vegetation. They occur irregularly, and the theories of their origin are many and diverse. This year the winds extended into Iowa, Nebraska, and Dakota.

Senator Plumb was today advised by Gen. Greely, Chief of the Signal Service, that an investigation into the causes which produce the winds would be made, and whether or not the disastrous effects of their presence can be averted.

Postmasters Nominated.

The following nominations for Postmaster were sent to the Senate today: Wisconsin, Frederick Reitz, Neillville. Missouri, Eli B. Cratton, Liberty. Iowa, Willis W. Overholzer, Correctionville; John T. Waters, Dewitt. Illinois, Edwin T. Sammons, Hillsborough. Kansas, Charles B. Nunemacher, Ashland; Bolivar A. Holmes, Pleasanton. South Dakota, Frank M. Mead, Miller. North Dakota, Andrew E. Thornberg, Mandan.

The President to Leave Washington.

The President and a number of friends will will leave Washington for Cresson, Pa., on the 10:50 train tomorrow morning.

John H. Hand Appointed.

The Attorney-General has appointed John H. Hand an Assistant United States District-Attorney at Chicago.

Purchases of Bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury today purchased $161,200 4½s under the circular of Aug. 30.

HEALTH IN DANGER AT MILWAUKEE.

The Menomonee River Said to Be Merely an Open Sewer.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Two inspectors of the Health Department have just completed a thorough and careful investigation of the Menomonee River from Wauwatosa to the harbor in the city. The result of this inspection is a report to Health Commissioner Wingate to the effect that the stream, from the village to the city, is in a most serious and dangerous condition. They found the river for that distance nothing but an open sewer filled with filth and reeking with refuse. The stream is the receptacle for offal and refuse from Wauwatosa, the Soldiers' Home, and a large residence section of the city. As a result of the discoveries made by the inspectors, Commissioner Wingate will prepare a statement and report for the Council Health Committee, setting forth the terrible and dangerous condition of the stream which at certain points has become stagnant and thick with filth and suggesting the importance of taking some steps at an early day looking to relief. Dr. Wingate intimates that the matter will be very serious if not promptly remedied.

Harmon may again be restored in the Summerfield M. E. Church of this city, which threatened open rebellion a few months ago when the Rev. J. R. Creighton replaced the Rev. Mr. Updike. Mr. Creighton has expressed a desire to be relieved at the next conference, and, if the presiding Bishop is willing, he will be succeeded by the Rev. Matthew M. Parkhurst of Greencastle, Ind., who has consented to come to Milwaukee. The Rev. Mr. Parkhurst is Dean of the De Pauw University and pastor of one of the leading churches of the Hoosier State.

As Charles M. Colby, President of the Wisconsin Central railway, is hereafter to live in New York his fine residence on Prospect avenue has been sold to George Hiles for $85,000. Mr. Hiles, it is said, will build an addition to the residence on the lake-front and transform it into a hotel similar to the Richelieu in Chicago.

James Leadbeater, a Grand avenue plumber, made an assignment today to Fred B. Bradford. His liabilities are estimated at $4,000.

Abolish Them, or Pay Better.

San Francisco *Chronicle:* Our Government has always shown itself very niggardly and very short-sighted in the matter of foreign missions. One thing should be done or the other—either do away with foreign missions altogether and put our interests into the charge of consuls or consular agents, or put our missions on an equal footing in all respects with those of the other great Powers of the world. If we need foreign missions at all we need such as shall be respected, and that cannot be so long as we keep our Ministers on small pay and make our missions only second class or even lower.

Mr. Farwell Is Pleased Also.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* Gen. John M. Palmer vociferously declares that he is highly pleased because Senator Farwell has announced himself as a candidate for reelection. No confidence is violated in the assertion that the pleasure is mutual.

No Outsiders Need Apply.

Cleveland *Leader:* The United States is pacific and commercial and our territory is already widely enough extended. Only as a favor to others and at their urgent request would we take them in.

The Eyes Have It.

Troy *Times:* The question, as Mr. Blaine has put it with characteristic clearness, is whether future legislation in this country is to be made with eyes open or shut. The reciprocity idea is an eye-opener.

THAT ASSAULT ON QUAY.

IT CREATED A GOOD DEAL OF TALK IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY.

The Pennsylvania Senator's Friends Exceedingly Angry with Gen. Kennedy, Who Shows No Signs of Repentance—Farmers Making It Uncomfortable for Some of Their Representatives—The Cotton Embroidery Schedule Modified.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Republicans in Congress would like to see some plan adopted for keeping the lid on their family jars. Attacks like that made by Representative Kennedy of Ohio on Senator Quay have a heap of campaign material in them for the Democrats, yet it can't be disguised that a number of Republican Representatives sympathized with Kennedy, and did not care whether his attack was parliamentary or not. On the other hand other leading Representatives deplore the whole affair. Gen. Kennedy is a quick-tempered man, but his onslaught on the Chairman of the Republican National Committee was not made in the heat of debate. Everything showed that his speech had been prepared with great deliberation. One of the funny tales with which the Democrats amused themselves today was that Speaker Reed had "revised" it before leaving for Maine. The only sign of repentance shown by Gen. Kennedy during the day was a willingness to have everything that was "unparliamentary" left out of the *Congressional Record*, but his sentiments were just the same.

The Pennsylvania delegation did prepare a resolution directing the Public Printer not to print the speech in the *Record*. However, at the suggestion of Speaker pro tem. Burrows, they refrained from pressing it just now. Mr. Burrows defended himself for permitting Kennedy to go on by saying it had never been the practice of the Chair to interrupt a member. No member called his attention to the alleged violation of the rule in attacking the Senate.

Senator Quay kept his imperturbable demeanor all day. He consulted with both Democratic and Republican Senators as to the course to be taken. It does not make any difference what the merits of the case were. From the Senate's point of view there is only the breach of parliamentary privilege to deal with. One suggestion was that the Senate should send a formal protest to the House. This may be done, though some Senators advise against taking notice of the matter. They argue that if the House chooses to allow its coördinate legislative branch to be thus assailed without rebuke the House itself will be the greatest sufferer. Whatever may be the immediate outcome Senator Quay has a long memory and some of his enemies in the House will hear from him in the future. The talk about his resigning the Chairmanship of the National Committee is again revived, only to be met with the statement that Senator Quay having refused to shape his course to please his enemies outside the party will hardly gratify his foes within the party.

CONGRESSMEN IN HOT WATER.

Farmers Making It Unpleasant for Some of Their Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The farmers are sending a shiver down the backs of the Congressmen who thought the Butterworth Anti-Option bill was shelved. They are sendmg in petitions asking that the bill be given two days to make up for the days it lost in the Lard bill filibustering. Chairman Funston's resolution for this purpose will be taken up by the Committee on Rules soon after Speaker Reed's return, and there is an even chance that the special order asked will be granted. Cannon declares the farmers are fooling to it, and one of the Democratic members of the committee agrees with him. The Southern members, who were solid in their opposition to the Lard bill, are divided on the Anti-Option measure. Meanwhile, the members who were courageous enough to oppose the lard legislation find themselves under the ban.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Grange of Virginia is notifying various State Granges throughout the country of the stand taken by certain members of the House in opposition to the passage of the Lard bill. This action is intended to influence the farmers to defeat the renomination and reelection of the men who voted against the farmers' pet measure. The threat to do this was freely made previous to the vote and notice was served individually upon the supposed opponents of the bill that the Granger element would take cognizance of their opposition. The threat is being carried out and telegrams and letters are being sent into the districts of the offenders.

BINDING TWINE ON THE FREE LIST.

Western Republican Senators Trying to Knock Out the Trust.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Finance Committee got its first setback today. The Republican Senators from the West, under the lead of Davis of Minnesota, put binding twine on the free list. Senator Davis and his colleagues would have liked it better had the committee taken this step. They made urgent representations that the farmers had risen up in rebellion against the Binding Twine Trust, and were demanding legislative action to free them from its exactions. The committee, however, chose to pass over this plea and to take the claim of the manufacturers in the trust that they had lost $3,000,000 last year and must have a high duty. The trust hoodwinked the committee into actually raising the rate a quarter of a cent per pound over that fixed in the House bill. Then the Western Senators quietly served notice on Senator Aldrich that such action would not stand.

The committee had been so successful heretofore in presenting amendments that it evidently thought binding twine could be saved, just as other articles had been saved. But when he saw the drift today Senator Aldrich tried to make a concession by knocking off the quarter of a cent increase. This was not satisfactory, and when the vote came to be taken on Senator Davis' amendment making binding twine free it went through by 34 to 24. Twelve Republican Senators voted for the amendment. The success of the Western Senators in turning down the committee will be to strengthen the movement against making sugar free only to the Refiners' Trust. In this case, however, little help can be had from the Democrats. During the debate one row in the galleries was taken up by the cordage manufacturers, who were on the ground to look after their own interests. This moved Senator Vest to remark that the farmers had no one to represent them. The brunt of the fighting was borne by Senator Davis, who had little trouble in showing that Senator Dawes and other defenders of the trust knew little about the subject.

Senator Plumb made one of his usual sharp speeches, saying that if free twine were an experiment it was an experiment worth trying. Senators Sherman, Dolph, Stewart, and Hoar sought to sustain the duty. Senator Cullom, who had been counted on to support the amendment, made a speech explaining how he had reached the conclusion that under the duty the product had been cheapened to the farmer. He thought it safer to keep the duty than to put the farmer at the mercy of a foreign trust.

GIVING IMPORTERS A CHANCE.

The Schedule on Cotton Embroidery Made a Trifle Lower.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Marshall Field & Co. are the only importers who have succeeded in inducing the Finance Committee to change its schedule. Senator Aldrich this afternoon, on behalf of the committee, offered an amendment fixing the duty on cotton embroidery at 40 cents a pound and 15 per cent ad valorem. As it passed the House the rate was made 60 per cent and the committee so reported it. But owing to the urgent representations of Mr. Barnhart that it would be utterly impossible for honest importers in the West to do business under this schedule the committee agreed to the compromised rate adopted. This makes the duty pretty high, but not prohibitory on honest importers, as the 60 per cent rate was.

THEY WILL MAKE A STRONG FIGHT.

Hyde-Parkers to Endeavor to Have Prohibition—The Circular Issued.

Messrs. Freeman and Jewett, attorneys for the citizens of Hyde Park, were asked what had been done so far in their case with Morrison in his efforts to compel the Mayor to issue a license to him. They said a petition was already filed for a mandamus to compel the Mayor to issue a license to him. An answer to this petition was filed ten days ago, and they expect to get the case into the October term of the Supreme Court. The attorneys are satisfied that under the decisions of the Supreme Court the prohibition districts can be maintained, and they have their instructions to fight the case tooth and nail.

Following is the circular sent to the residents of the prohibition districts by the committee having the matter in charge. It is headed "Shall the Prohibition Districts Be Maintained?"

To the Residents of the Prohibition Districts of Hyde Park: Application has recently been made to the Circuit Court for a mandamus to compel the Mayor of Chicago, the Hon. De Witt C. Cregier, to grant a license to keep a saloon at No. 2636 Lake avenue, which is located in a district where the granting of saloon licenses is prohibited by ordinance. This attempt to secure a saloon license is in direct conflict with the letter and spirit of the act providing for the annexation to Chicago, and is contrary to the express understanding at the time of the election to determine annexation was held, as may be seen by reference to the laws of the State of Illinois, Annexation act*. This act expressly provides for the continuing in force and operation of prohibitory ordinances until changed in accordance with the vote of the people living within the prohibited districts.

The Mayor and Corporation Counsel have taken a determined stand against granting a saloon license in any prohibition district, believing that the faith of the city, as well as the law itself, is pledged to the maintenance of all prohibition districts.

To aid the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel in their defense of the mandamus suit the citizens of Hyde Park at a meeting held by them selected a committee to engage counsel and to take such other steps as may seem necessary in the protection of their homes and the parks against the invasion of saloons, John N. Jewett, Esq., and Henry V. Freeman, Esq., have been retained as such counsel.

The undersigned have been designated as a committee to procure funds to defray the necessary expenses.

As you are a resident of a district that will be vitally affected by the results of this case we believe that you will be glad to assist by contributing to this necessary fund.

Will you therefore please enter upon the inclosed pledge the sum you are willing to contribute to this cause, and mail it to Arthur B. Farwell, No. 243 Adams street, and send therewith your check made payable to E. B. Springer, Treasurer, for 20 per cent of such pledge for immediate use. If you prefer the entire amount of your subscription may be forwarded, or if more convenient you may hand your subscription to any member of the Finance Committee.

Some money is needed at once. The remainder of the amount pledged will be called for by the Finance Committee in installments only as needed.

Arthur B. Farwell, No. 4516 Lake avenue, Kenwood; W. J. Button, No. 5648 Madison avenue, South Park; James Wadsworth, No. 6303 Woodlawn avenue, Woodlawn; J. Frank Aldrich, No. 4800 Kimbark avenue, Kenwood; M. R. Doty, No. 3547 Washington avenue, South Park; John Woodbridge Jr., No. 253 Seventy-ninth street, Chetenham; H. J. Hetherington, No. 7300 Bond avenue, Windsor Park; Arthur J. Bassett, No. 7512 Nutt avenue, Grand Crossing; C. J. Luther, No. 7355 Cottage Grove avenue, Grand Crossing; Arthur W. Allyn, Oakland National Bank, Oakland; S. Faulkner, No. 98 Oakwood boulevard, Oakland; John R. Bensley, No. 3029 Ellis avenue, Oakland; John Johnston, Oakland Bank, Oakland; Irus Coy, No. 3604 Michigan avenue boulevard; C. E. Allen, No. 231 Forty-third street; C. S. Brownell, No. 6141 Wabash avenue; Andrew Hamilton, No. 343 Forty-third street; G. D. Barrett, No. 4341 St. Lawrence avenue; John L. Vandermark, Clement avenue, Park Manory George L. Warner, No. 5120 Hibbard avenue.

E. B. SPRINGER, Treasurer,
514 Phenix Building, Chicago, corner Clark and Jackson streets.

P. S.—Will you not consult with your neighbor in regard to this important matter; he may not have read this circular. If party to whom this is addressed is away, please forward to him.

*Laws of the State of Illinois passed by the Thirty-sixth General Assembly. Convened Jan. 9, 1889; adjourned sine die May 28, 1889. Page 63, Sec. 18.

Sec. 18. Annexation—License to keep dramshop—Submission of question. When a part or the whole of an incorporated town, village, or city is annexed, under the provisions of this act, to another city, village, incorporated town, and prior to such annexation an ordinance was in force prohibiting the issuing of licenses to keep dramshops within said territory so annexed, or any part thereof, or providing that such licenses shall not be issued except upon petition of a majority of the voters residing within a certain distance of such proposed dramshops, then such ordinance shall continue in full force and effect, notwithstanding such annexation, provided the City Council or Board of Trustees, as the case may be, may, on petition of one-fourth of the voters of the territory over which said ordinance extends, submit at an annual municipal election, but not oftener than every other annual municipal election, the question to the voters of such territory whether or not an ordinance shall be passed authorizing the issuing of dramshop licenses for such territory; and provided, further, that upon petition in such case of one-fourth of the voters within any part of said annexed territory not less than one-half square mile in extent, asking that any such ordinance shall be continued in force in said portion of said annexed territory, said authority of issuing dramshop licenses shall be submitted separately to the voters of said portion of said annexed territory, and if a majority of the voters voting on such question vote against dramshops, then said ordinance shall continue in force in said portion of said territory, otherwise not. The ballots cast at such election shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, "For Dramshops," or "Against Dramshops," respectively, and shall be received, canvassed, and returned the same as ballots cast at said election for municipal officers, and if it shall appear that a majority of the voters so voting upon the question vote "For Dramshops," then licenses may be issued for said territory on the same terms and conditions as licenses are granted by ordinance within other parts of the municipality. It is intended by this section to continue in full force and effect all ordinances of any municipality the whole or part of which is annexed to another city, incorporated town, or village, whereby the licensing of dramshops is prohibited or regulated within said city, village, or incorporated town, or any part thereof, without the voters of the territory so affected consent, as hereby provided, to the repeal of such ordinance by the city, village, or incorporated town to which the territory is annexed.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Jealous Husband Shoots His Wife and Tries to Kill Himself.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 4.—A double shooting, that may prove fatal in one case, occurred here this morning. Joseph F. Young of Philadelphia shot his wife at the Minnequa Hotel. He then placed the revolver to his own head, but the wound is only slight. He made a second attempt on his life, but Chief of Police Eldredge arrived just in time to throw up the suicide's hand. County Physician Reilly has grave dounts this morning about Mrs. Young's recovery. The cause of the double tragedy was alleged intimacy between Mrs. Young and one W. Ogden of Morton, Delaware County, who was stopping at the same hotel. Mr. Young claims to have been informed yesterday of the undue intimacy between Ogden and Mrs. Young and so came to Atlantic City last evening to ascertain the truth of his suspicions. Young is locked up awaiting the result of his wife's injuries. Dr. Reilly extracted the bullet from his head.

SUCKER SCREEDS.

Decatur *Republican:* The difference between the North and the South will be settled as soon as the South ceases to ascribe honor and praise to the cause for which they fought, and not before.

Springfield *Journal:* With such men as Lindley placed in the field in the Eighteenth District and Capt. Hanon in the Thirteenth, the farmers of Illinois will have only themselves to blame if they are not represented in the next Congress by at least two thoroughly representative farmers.

Peoria *Transcript:* With Col. Bill Springer making speeches before the agricultural fairs in the State of New York, Gen. Black making speeches in Indiana, and the other Democratic leaders in the State doing nothing for the simple reason that they are not "in it," we can see no good reason why Gen. Palmer should not make a good trot for the consolation purse.

Quincy *Whig:* The fact that the Farmers' Alliance is organising only in the strong Democratic districts is significant of the determination of Providence to stay on the side of the Republicans.

"Gobs of Gloom."

Omaha *Bee:* Great gobs of gloom envelop the Democracy of North Dakota. Within a week one candidate on the State ticket dropped dead, another proposes to remove from the State, and a third retires for personal reasons. The disintegration of the ticket would not be such a serious matter were there a sufficient number of Democrats in the State ready to accept the costly honor of a nomination.

NAME YOUR CHOICE FOR SHERIFF.

Who Is the Man Best Fitted for the Republican Candidacy?

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, in order to give the friends of the Republican candidates for the office of Sheriff of Cook County, Illinois, an opportunity to express their choice, has begun a voting contest. The polls will be open until Monday, Sept. 8, at midnight. The result will be announced the following Wednesday morning.

Fill out the annexed coupon and send it to "THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE Voting Department, Chicago, Ill." No coupons will appear after the issue of Sunday, Sept. 7.

Not more than one coupon will be accepted in one envelope; and, as it is desired that the contest shall be strictly legitimate, no person will be entitled to vote more than a single coupon in any one day. All coupons which have the appearance of being cut out and voted in bunches will be rejected.

ONE VOTE FOR

AS THE

MOST POPULAR CANDIDATE

FOR

SHERIFF OF COOK COUNTY

ON THE

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

The Randolph and La Salle Crossing.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have a word or two to suggest which I think would obviate the death trap at the corner of Randolph and La Salle streets. It is evident that the North Side cable must remain there, and the only remedy is: do away with the West Side cable. This can be done by having it turned into Washington street from La Salle, and then proceed to the tunnel. It can were done it would not only take away one cable from this most dangerous crossing, but also would do away with two turnings of corners and save to the West Side patrons about five minutes in time, as it takes that long to go around the square, allowing for delays at the crossing, the extra stops, and the slowing up of the cars. It was originally intended for the West Side cable to go no farther north than Washington street, and I do not see any reason for doing it now, especially so since by so doing it renders La Salle and Randolph streets almost impassable to women and children. The change would also make but one block on which the cars would run on the wrong side of the street.

If the foregoing change is made, the North Side cable would connect with the West Side cable at Washington and La Salle streets, and people going from the West Side would have but one square to walk to the North Side cable at Randolph street, or they could go around the loop as many passengers do now in order to secure a seat. This change in the course could be made with little expense to the railroad companies as the cable way is already laid on Washington street.

The objection to the elevated structure across the street is that the several stairways leading to it would be an extra nuisance and in the way of people who would not use them. They would obstruct the view of pedestrians who would be placed in a worse fix than they are now. The four corners must, by all means, be kept clear of any obstructions. In New York, some years ago, a bridge was built over Broadway at Fulton street, and it was a resort of sightseers and people from the country who desired to get a good view of New York's crowded thoroughfare. At that time there were no street-cars on either Fulton street or Broadway, but there was a solid body of trucks, stages, and wagons of all sorts. The structure was but little used by the people, and Knox, the hatter, took legal measures to have it removed. The court declared it was a nuisance, that it never should have been erected, and ordered it torn down

PRESBYTERIANS AT WAR.

THE ENGLEWOOD BRETHREN STILL FIGHTING IN THE COURTS.

Lengthy Answer Filed Yesterday to Obtain the Removal of the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of That Place—Allegations and Denials Without End—The Sunday-School Allowed in the Building Through Sufferance Only.

A lengthy answer was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday to the bill of Adam E. Dunn, Benjamin K. Yerbryck, Andrew Drysdale, and Samuel P. Kistler, in which they ask for the removal of Archelaus G. Warner, Webster Gould, Daniel J. Hubbard, William W. Ramsey, John P. Roberson, Pharon W. George, Henry L. Kent, George Muirhead, Hugh Spencer Williams, and John McKendrick as trustees and officers of the First Presbyterian Church of Englewood. At the time the suit was instituted a temporary injunction was granted restraining defendants from interfering with the Sunday-school meetings and the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor from gathering in the church edifice.

The answer first sets up the incorporation of the Society of the First Presbyterian Church of Englewood under the laws of the State of Illinois, but it is denied that the church is under the control of the presbytery. On the contrary, it is said, the presbytery cannot in any manner interfere with the society. It is admitted that the forms of discipline of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America are in use in the society, but it is denied that they are binding. The form of government has nothing to do with the Society of the First Presbyterian Church.

The defendants allege that the elders of any church have no right or authority, in the absence of the pastor of the church, to constitute themselves into a Board of Sessions and transact business which shall be binding on the church. The answer avers the complainants ceased to have any right to be acting elders, or to have any authority whatever. Elders Dunn, Verbryck, and Drysdale are accused of inciting and keeping up a factional controversy among the members of the church and with making false accusations against the pastor, the Rev. H. S. Williams. It is contended by defendants that the session alone has power to direct what religious meetings shall be held and in what manner, and that the pastor of the church, with the direction of the Board of Trustees, has the authority to control the services. It is denied that the First Presbyterian Church of Englewood and the Society of the First Presbyterian Church of Englewood are one and the same thing.

As to the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, defendants say that the society has been allowed to occupy space in the church building only at the sufferance of the trustees, and it has no right to demand room there. In conclusion defendants insist that there is no reason for their removal as officers of the church, and that there is no need for a receiver.

THE RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

18,821—People ex rel. C. C. Rodney vs. F. H. Marsh et al. Petn. for habeas corpus. Case, Hudd & Hogan, attys.

18,822—Suppressed.

18,823—Julius Weichbrodt vs. Hermann Barth et al. Petn. for lien. Edmund Furthmann, atty.

18,824—William O. Wallace vs. David B. Lewis. Cont. of judgt., $41.21. Case & Aud and Henry R. Baldwin, attys.

18,825—David B. Groesbeck vs. Same. Same, $251.25. Same attys.

18,826—H. Therrien vs. Maurice Marx et al. Bill to foreclose chattel mortgage. John C. Ring, solr.

18,827—Charles F. Banks vs. William Loeb, Trustee, et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed. Same solr.

18,828—John Kenney vs. Sarah Kenney et al. Bill for partition. John King, solr.

18,829—John Ogara Jr. vs. Griffin Wheel and Foundry Co. Case, $5,000. Same atty.

18,830—Ann Eliza McGuire vs. David G. McClure. Bill for divorce for cruelty. John Roberts, solr.

18,831—Sarah J. O. Girr vs. Andrew C. Girr. Bill for divorce for cruelty and drunkenness. John J. Coburn, solr.

18,832—John F. Nagle vs. Jennie M. and Thomas J. Dowling. Cont. of judgt., $8,856.60. Frank P. Reynolds, atty.

18,833—H. Kirchhoff vs. Thomas C. Goodie. Cont. of judgt., $320. C. C. Bowersock, atty.

18,834—Charles E. Cass vs. David Bosch. Case, $10,000. Dahms & Langworthy, attys.

18,835—Petition withdrawn.

18,836—Gustav Selle vs. Max Mendel. Case, $5,000. Washburne & Brentano, attys.

18,837—Elizabeth Schaefer vs. Henry Moller. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Theodore Schintz, solr.

18,838—Fabst Bros. Co. vs. Michael Sansone. Cont. of judgt., $2,658.50. F. P. Robertson, atty.

18,839—W. Bentley vs. C. C. Norman. Appeal.

18,840—Jandres vs. V. Vodica. Appeal.

18,841—W. Durer et al. vs. Same. Appeal.

18,842—Attorney General vs. Thomas Brenan et al. Bill to confirm trust.

18,843—Joseph Frantisek Brox. Case, $2,000, Panning & Herdlicka, attys.

18,844—Lyman Patton vs. Ray & Nourse. Asst., $800. Adolph Rauth, atty.

18,845—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Charles E. Fivelberg and James E. Parish. Asst., $1,000, Israel Cowen, atty.

Suppressed Suit—18,811—John F. Crawford vs. Emily A. Crawford. Bill for divorce for desertion. John H. Southworth, solr.

Circuit Court.

84,622—Bill. Suppressed.

84,660—Attch. Suppressed.

84,661—Bill. Suppressed.

84,662—Same.

84,676—James H. Harvey et al. vs. W. B. Gillette. Asst., $600. Knight & Ingham, attys.

84,684—Theresa Lavicka vs. Frances Stasler. Case, $6,000. M. F. Harris, atty.

84,685—Gottfried Chall vs. Louise Chall. Bill for divorce for desertion and adultery. Same, solr.

84,686—Scl. fa. Suppressed.

84,687—Same.

84,688—Same.

84,689—George Matthews et al. vs. Powell Brothers Manufacturing Company. Appeal.

84,690—Albert Russell vs. John Thurkow et al. Petn. for mech's lien. W. Heckman and J. G. Eisdon, attys.

84,691—Rittridge & Priott vs. George B. Arnold & Co. Asst., $700. Burton & Harris, attys.

84,692—Thomas M. Avery vs. Firemen's Insurance Company. Asst., $1,000. John Ling, atty.

84,693—Adolph P. B. Johnson vs. Mary Johnson. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Goldsoer & Rodgers, solrs.

84,694—May Allen vs. C. L. and J. J. Goodhart. Appeal.

84,695—George W. Miltimore vs. Eli Smith, Fred M. Atkinson, Fred K. Bowen, and D. H. Donovan. Asst., $5,000. McArdle & Wheelock, attys.

84,696—E. Burke Vinegar Co. and Pickle Co. vs. Pressing Vinegar Co. et al. Replevin, $150. M. Blanchard, atty.

84,697—Frederick Kagmann vs. Norton Milling Co. Case, $20,000. James B. Muir and Miller, Starr & Leman, attys.

84,698—Frank Bartholmae et al. vs. Joseph and Rachel Fox. Cont. of judgt., $154.68. Theodore Schintz, atty.

84,699—Bill. Suppressed.

84,700—William Baumann vs. William Gradt. Trespass, $5,000. M. Sealomon, atty.

84,701—J. H. Gerber vs. Herman Dornedden. Trespass, $10,000. Same atty.

84,702—Archibald Campbell et al. vs. Louis J. and Edgar C. Blum. Petition for mech's. lien. Miller, Starr & Leman, solrs.

84,703—James B. Campbell vs. Orville M. Powers. Asst., $2,000. Same attys.

84,704—M. D. Scruggs et al. vs. E. Michaels. $1,658.55. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.

84,705—Kate Myers vs. Lawrence vs. Lyonal E. Lawrence. Bill for divorce for adultery. Gentleman, Swing & Goldsoer, solrs.

84,706—Minnie Lessing vs. Herman Kasang. Bill for divorce for drunkenness and cruelty. George B. Swing, solr.

84,707—George Adams & Burke vs. C. G. Means. Repl., $1,350. F. D. Miner, atty.

84,708—Provident Building and Loan Association vs. Peter J. Moreau et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed. Pearson & Storkey, solrs.

84,709—Henry C. Van Schaack vs. Jemima and Haviah Davis. Bill to foreclose. Edwin A. Hapgham, solr.

84,710—John Gartrouski vs. The Wells & French Co. Case, $15,000. Gibbons, Kavanagh & Woodbury, attys.

84,711—F. H. Herdrick vs. Charles Liberens and wife. Appeal.

84,712—Caroline Ermel vs. William, Frank, Case, $10,000. George S. Sandercock, atty.

84,713—Terence M. Sharkey vs. Chicago City Railway Co. Case, $10,000. Masterson & Coffey, attys.

84,714—Charles W. Cheney vs. Catherine Hasey. Appeal.

84,715—Charles Frober vs. Fred Fara. Appeal.

84,716—Asst. Suppressed.

84,717—Harry Roberts et al. vs. Edward R. Anderson et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $125. Henry Hiestand, solr.

84,718—Same. Suppressed.

84,719—Nelson Pehrson vs. Bertha Nelson. Asst., $600. John C. Barker, atty.

84,720—Reid & Murdoch vs. R. S. Whitcomb. Asst., $500. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

84,721—Thomas Driscoll et al. vs. Catherine Farrell et al. Bill to set aside will. Francis O. Lyman, solr.

84,722—Sander Sneed vs. Adolph Sornstein, vs. Moore Bros. Asst., $500. Goldsier & Rodgers, attys.

84,723—Rhoden O. Bailey vs. Adams Express Co. Case, $750. Lloyd G. Kirkland, atty.

84,724—John Hassett vs. Florence N. Cook et al. Bill to foreclose mortgage. A. and B. McCoy, solrs.

84,725—James H. Smith vs. John Spruce. Asst., $1,000. Freeman & Walker, attys.

84,726—Marie Baldwin vs. Michael Heidwein. Bill for divorce for cruelty and drunkenness. F. M. Flotks, solr.

Suppressed suits—84,631—Marshall Field vs. Alice D. Hewitt. Asst., $1,500; attch. in aid, $578.06. Gartside & Leisingwell, attys.

84,634—Emilie Nehls vs. Ludwig Nehls. Bill for separate maintenance for cruelty. Pinckney & Yates, solrs.

84,664—Angelina M. Clarke vs. John T. Martin. Asst., $15,000. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

84,668—Weare Commission Co. vs. Druley Bros. & Finch., $11,134.43. Osborne Bros. & Bargett, attys.

Court Calls.

JUDGE GARNHAM—In chambers.

JUDGE GRINNELL—Urgent business.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Atlanta Constitution: There seems to be more site than Fair in Chicago.

Rochelle Herald: It looks as though Chicago had secured the World's Fair for the purpose of booming land around its several parks.

Minneapolis Tribune: It is rather early to begin protesting against opening the World's Fair on the Sabbath. First get your World's Fair.

Philadelphia News: A large part of the space of the Chicago papers is significantly devoted to denying that the World's Fair is already a failure.

Jeweler's Circular: The man who constantly wears astigmatic eye-glasses is like the Committee of the World's Fair. They are both out of site.

Janesville Recorder: It is altogether probable, from rumors circulated by Chicago papers, that the great Exposition will be held somewhere in that vicinity.

Minneapolis Journal: Clergymen in various parts of the country are protesting against opening the World's Fair Sunday. Might as well wait till we see if it is opened week days.

New York Sun: There were two meetings in Chicago Sunday to protest against opening the World's Fair Sundays. This seems somewhat premature and immature. It is far from certain as yet that the World's Fair will be open week days. The Chicago Sabbatarians are tugging at Time's forelock most unnecessarily.

Des Moines Register: The whole Northwest is entirely disgusted with Chicago's peanut management of the Columbian Fair, and yet "Chicago is not humiliated!" Nothing can affect the cheek of the city by the lake.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press; A poem on the World's Columbian Exposition sent to a Chicago editor so enraged him that he burned it in a gas jet. The Chicago Exposition is quite likely to end in a similar manner—in smoke.

Nebraska State Journal: The section that sympathised with Chicago in its constest for the Fair is getting pretty completely disgusted with the wrangle over the site, that seems further from settlement now than three months ago.

Burlington Hawkeye: If Chicago doesn't wake up soon and do something definite about choosing a site somebody in Congress will get up and move a reconsideration of the vote by which the World's Fair was placed in Chicago. And the motion will carry, too.

Milwaukee News: Between the World's Fair and the uniform bill of lading Chicago is having lots of trouble. It would kill the ordinary citizen, but a man who can endure the aroma of the Chicago River for years and not even be nauseated can stand most anything and live.

New York Mail: No site, no plans, no drainage, no enthusiasm, no notes of preparation, abundance of smoke, a superabundance of smells, no unanimity, a plenty of quarrels, one postponement to 1893, with a prospect of further adjournments, and foreign nations refusing to search out even the location of the savage-named City of Chicago.

It Is a Trump.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The best card in the Republican deck at present is reciprocity. It not only suits all Republicans but a good many Democrats will be found voting for it when the proper time comes.

Just His Size.

Kansas City Journal: Even Mr. Lawler's enemies will admit that he is better fitted for the field of county than of National politics.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., SEPT. 4.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of State today issued licenses to incorporate the following companies:

Palace Laundry, at Chicago; to do a general laundry business; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, G. S. Byrne, F. L. Smith, and G. O. Holmes.

Harvey Market Co., at Chicago; to carry on a retail market; capital stock, $4,000; incorporators, Edward Boehm, Joe Boehm, and J. M. Kastler.

Chickering-Chase Brothers Co., at Chicago; to buy and sell pianos at wholesale; capital stock, $150,000; incorporators, Thomas Burke, J. M. Chase, and others.

The Electric Railway Supply and Construction company, at Chicago; to manufacture and sell electrical goods; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, I. M. Berenston, M. A. Berg, and others.

The Chicago Perambulator company, at Chicago; capital stock, $150,000; to manufacture perambulators and roller chairs; incorporators, Edward Maher, C. F. Pahler, and others.

American Powder company, at Chicago; to manufacture and sell all kinds of high explosives; capital stock, $1,500,000; incorporators, Alberto Tiarate, E. L. Kohans, and F. E. Baker.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Thursday, Sept. 4:

Twenty-fifth place, 175 ft w of Stewart av, n f, 20x125 ft, dated Sept. 3 (T. Carbine to J. Brown)..... 1,200

South Chicago av, s e cor of Keefe, s w 1 25 ft to alley, dated July 28 (J. Johnson to G. F. Klein)..... 4,125

Same property, dated Aug. 28 (G. F. Klein to H. H. Hammond)..... 4,875

Same property, dated Aug. 30 (H. H. Hammond to Paulina st., n f)..... 1,200

Lot 7, subd. of lot 1, of W. Cityboura place, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 1 (T. Gallagher to H. T. W. Treptow)..... 1,200

Milwaukee av, n w cor of Division st., n e f, 20x125 ft, dated Aug. 20 (R. Reimer to F. Nowaczewski)..... 8,000

Part of Lot 5, Blk. 1, Buena Park, dated Sept. 1 (L. A. Waller to R. L. Hillman)..... 3,220

Diversey av., 198 ft w of Halsted st., s f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 5 (S. Waldman to M. Cohen)..... 1,850

Lot 28, Block 1, Staves' s w ¼ n e ¼, Sec. 26, 40, 13, dated Aug. 21 (P. P. Powell to G. Siegfried)..... 1,800

Austin av, 135 ft w of Noble st, n f, 25x118½ ft, dated Sept. 1 (R. J. Fitzgerald to M. Walsh)..... 1,000

Sherman st, 230 ft n of Seventy-eighth, e f, 66x125 ft, dated Sept. 3 (J. H. Caffrey to C. F. Heath)..... 4,500

Garfield blvd, 165 ft e of Wallace st, n f, 30x140 ft, dated July 10 (A. Neill et al. to J. Thomas)

La Salle st, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second, e f, 30x125 ft, dated July 28 (J. G. Hickman to M. Smith)..... 2,500

Turner av, bet Nineteenth and Twenty-first sts, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 3 (J. L. Stevens to H. Blass Sr.)..... 1,000

Turner av, bet Nineteenth and Twenty-first sts, e f, 100x125 ft, dated Nov. 6, 1889 (A. F. Hieronimus to H. Blass Jr.)..... 5,000

Osgood st, 21 ft n of Clyde, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Aug. 23 (A. J. Oakeworth)..... 1,250

Pine Grove av, n w cor of Cornelia st, e f, 100x225 ft, dated Aug. 30 (C. E. Anthony to E. J. and M. L. Johnson)..... 14,000

South Park av, bet Sixty-ninth and Seventieth sts, w f, 50x124 ft, dated June 28 (J. E. Seinworth to G. Trapp)..... 2,025

Twenty-one lots in Montrose, dated May 19 (J. Richards to A. A. Adair)..... 12,075

Butterfield st, 154 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 2 (J. Gillam to D. Scott)..... 1,000

Bond av, n e cor of Illinois, w f and s w ¼, 40 ft to alley, dated Sept. 3 (J. C. Morris to E. Rudert)..... 10,000

Houston av, n w cor of Eighty-seventh st, 84 acres, also Illinois av, 1465 ft s e of Eighty-third place, s w f, 175x125 ft, dated Sept. 4 (same to same)..... 20,000

West Thirteenth place, 240 ft of Lincoln st, s f, 24x125 ft, imp, dated Sept. 1 (G. A. Morgan to M. Vondrasek)..... 2,000

Throop av, 154 ft of Nineteenth st, e f, 25x108 ft, dated Sept. 1 (F. Hlinka to J. B. Stepka)..... 1,800

Ashland av, s e cor Nunz st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Aug. 18 (O. Lund to C. D. Wells)..... 2,850

Cottage Grove av, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh sts, e f, 50x125 ft, dated June 14 (R. Scurjan to A. Lauterbach)..... 6,400

Owasco st, 166 ft w of Western av, s f, 31x100 ft, dated Aug. 15 (C. Hutchinson to J. P. Warren)

Fifty-ninth st, s e cor of Loomis, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Aug. 20 (J. A. Borden to M. E. Kelsey)..... 1,000

Hadden st, bet Leavitt and Hoyne, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 15 (estate of Thomas Sutterin to T. H. Kirberg)..... 2,850

Monomonee st, opposite North Park av, n f, 50x104 ft, dated July 29 (Master in Chancery to L. F. Letterman)..... 4,410

Western av, bet Forty-first and Forty-second sts, e f, 50x123 ft, dated Aug. 7 (A. M. Graves to A. H. Sears)..... 1,344

Lots 21 to 28, Blk 2, Crandall's Sub in Graceland, dated July 19 (L. E. Crandall to A. C. Blakley)..... 1,750

Seventy-second place, s e cor of Nunz av, n f, 48x125 ft, dated July 19 (L. E. Crandall to A. C. Blakley)..... 1,800

Wabash av, 150 ft s of Forty-ninth st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 1 (J. N. Githens to L. Price)

Aberdeen st, s w cor Leavitt, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Sept. 4 (H. Silver to A. W. Piper)..... 2,000

Drexel boulevard, n of Forty-third st, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated June 18 (S. J. Mowen to Ella F. Bobo)..... 15,000

Oakdale av, 97 ft e of Evanston av, s f, 50x116 ft, dated Aug. 1 (J. V. Lemoyne to M. E. Catlin)

Seventy-ninth st, 107 ft e of Ontario, n f, 50x125 ft, also Lots 11 and 12, same block, dated Aug. 15 (J. V. Lowrie to M. E. Catlin)..... 1,000

Loton st, s of Washtenaw av, 151 ft n of Bloomington st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 11 (Lars Anderson to A. M. Johnson)..... 2,000

Cottage Grove av, 111 ft e of Fiftieth st, e f, 50x180 ft, dated Aug. 5 (Matthew Ladin to A. M. Ward)..... 19,257

Forty-second st, s of Grandaic av, n f, 1?x100 ft, dated Sept. 1 (J. C. Thomas to J. T. Helmer)..... 8,000

Jeffery av, s e cor of Seventy-eighth st, w f, 127 x138 ft, dated Aug. 21 (P. J. McDonagh to Kerley & Kenney)..... 2,000

Lexington av, s of Campbell, n f, 20x124 ft, dated Aug. 1 (M. Campbell to W. P. Davis)...

Jackson Park terrace, 160 ft of Hope av, e f, 40x125 ft, dated Aug. 13 (A. J. Glenn to E. B. Bodley)..... 4,500

Dashiell av, 125 ft n of Thirtieth st, e f, 25x118 ft, dated Sept. 3 (T. Stanck to M. Cap)..... 5,000

Dearborn st, 175 ft s of Harrison, w f, 25x14 ft to Third av, dated Sept. 4 (Master in Chancery to C. E. Rector)..... 1,725

Farragut av, s w cor of Seventy-fifth st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 7 (W. Kirby to C. & C. E. Ewing)..... 20,420

Seventy-fifth st, 111 ft e of Spencer, n f, 30x120 ft, dated July 1 (J. Rhodes to M. Hooker)..... 1,750

Hadden st, 167 ft w of N. Hoyne av, n f, 24x130 ft, dated Aug. 15 (Est. of Thomas Sufferin to L. H. Marsh)..... 2,250

Thomas st, 110 ft w of N. Hoyne av, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 18 (same to K. E. Loe)..... 2,250

Wrightwood av, 140 ft w of N. Clark st, s f, 25x 186 ft, dated Aug. 9 (A. Deiforne to M. Steffen)

Ontario av, 141 ft s of Seventy-ninth st, e f, 55x 125 ft, dated Aug. 15 (H. W. Mahan to Anderson & Tullgren)..... 2,442

Fullerton av, 226 ft e of Racine av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Aug. 9 (E. E. Davis to J. J. Bell)..... 2,000

Forty-seventh st, s e cor of Central Park av, 1½ acres, dated Aug. 14 (B. D. Smith to O. De Sable)..... 15,000

Wallace st, s w cor of Chestnut st, e f, 50x132½ ft, dated Sept. 4 (E. Koch to M. C. Pinckney)

South May st, bet Seventy-second and Seventy-third sts, e f, 125x30 ft, dated Sept. 2 (M. Foster to W. H. Lintz)..... 3,000

Central Park av, bet Ogden av and Eighteenth st, s f, 50x132 ft, dated Aug. 22 (M. J. Nester to J. P. Kindeline)..... 1,400

Avenue L, 100 ft s of Seventieth st, w f, 25x 125 ft, dated Sept. 4 (C. Gregerson to A. Hackel)

Blanchard place, 151 ft n of Twenty-fifth st, e f, 50x28 ft, dated April 28 (G. A. Springer to Chic and South Side Rapid Transit Co.)..... 2,500

Fremont st, s e cor of Willow, w f, 48x124½ ft, dated Sept. 3 (A. Lehmann to J. Lehmann)..... 1,400

Peoria st, n e cor of Fifty-seventh, e f, 180x124 ft, and 50 ft n of Fifty-seventh, e f, 125x124 ft, dated July 9 (H. C. Gray to Mahuke & Neill)

Fifty-fifth st, 75 ft e of Wallace, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 28 (Neill & Mahuke to H. C. Gray)..... 2,700

Rockwell st, 128 ft s of Fulton, w f, 72x138 ft, dated Aug. 29 (B. Fuller to Wallace Foresgreg)..... 6,500

Trumbull av, bet Huron and Ohio sts, w f, 25x 125 ft, dated April 15 (J. R. George to C. Koblock)..... 1,450

Lots 6 and 7, Blk 1, Crocker's add. to S. Chicago, dated Sept. 3 (H. H. Thelle to G. G. Monroe)..... 2,000

SUPREME SALES.

E ½ of s w ¼, Sec 8, 39, 14, dated Sept. 12 (Wm. F. Krueger to Chas. Morgan).

Blks 31 and 38, Sec 19, 39, 13, dated July 15 (G. E. Wood et al. to E. Ely)..... 20,000

W ½, e ½ w ¼, s w cor Sec 25, 39, 12, dated July 2 (S. Zeisler to R. Messerschmidt)..... 15,000

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Peoria st, near Fifty-sixth st, 408x124 ft, by Neill & Mahuke.

W. Harrison st, w of Robinson av, n f, 2 acres, by O. E. Muench.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT ISSUED THE following permits yesterday:

A. Lindburg, two-story frame flats, Buffalo and Eighty-seventh streets, to cost $2,000.

F. H. Koops, three-story brick dwellings, at No. 4448 Drexel boulevard, to cost $25,000.

William Fischer, two-story frame flats, at No. 1026 Wolfram street, to cost $4,000.

W. Cernay, one-story addition, at No. 670 West Nineteenth street, to cost $3,000.

C. Muhlestein, two-story brick flats, at No. 230 Ewing street, to cost $4,000.

Bemis & Curtis, two-story brick malt-house, corner of Biles and Cherry streets, to cost $12,000.

C. Hanson, three-story brick flats, at No. 822 Talman avenue, to cost $5,500.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FROM KENWOOD, NO. 8, FORTY-year-old Yorkshire terrier, silver haired, broad black stripe down his back, short tail and ears. Answers to his name Max; had red ribbon on his neck when last seen. Liberal reward for his return. FRED L. FAKE, 9 Washington-st.

LOST—SUNDAY AT THE EDEN MUSEE OR BEtween Wabash-av. and Dearborn-st. on Madison, a diamond cluster pin, seven stones, chain and pin attached; not valued as a diamond but a relic. Finder please return to Eden Musee and name your own reward.

LOST—SEPT. 3, A BLACK LACE CAPE, AT CORner State and Madison, between 5 and 6 o'clock; finder will please return to 81 Clark-st., Room 34.

LOST—LADIES' GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN AT Sheffield and Lincoln-av. transfer cars. Reward. W. N. BARTLETT, 1851 Sheffield-av.

LOST—SEPT. 5—FRATERNITY PIN, SMALL gold key, set with turquoise and diamonds, with small attachment; name of owner on back. Address 3013 Vincennes-av.

LOST—BLACK FICHU SHAWL, EMBROIdered, on Indiana-av. and 61st-st. Please return to 1106 Fifty-ninth-st. and be rewarded.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ARE AS GOOD PROperty as real estate; am offering special inducements to purchasers during the summer months; terms as easy as you can get on real estate; goods delivered on first payment. GEO. E. MARSHALL, diamond importer, 103 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 225 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—WE ARE THE ONLY ESTABlished house in Chicago selling dress goods of all kinds, cloaks, wraps, clothing, diamonds, and watches direct to consumer at one profit; many parties solicit our trade; by buying from us direct you save agents' commissions, and we guarantee our prices to be as low as any cash house in the city. We can furnish you anything you want in our line. E. SHOWERS, Japanese Bldg., 243 State-st., cor. Jackson.

PERSONAL—HARD COAL $6 PER TON—SEND AD-dress and salesman will call; hard pea $2.75 to $3.50. Address G 5, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—THE TURKISH BATH IN McCOY'S Hotel, 125 E. Van Buren-st., has changed hands, has been put in excellent order, and will be found first-class in every respect; ladies' bath open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.; gents' bath open day and night. G. C. SOMERS, M. D., Consulting Physician.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper and clerk; good reference; will work for good house; best of references or bond. Address A B 161, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; FOUR years' experience in dry goods and millinery; three years on road. Address F 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper; good city references; not afraid of work. A 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CARPET HOUSE AS Salesman or stockkeeper by an Englishman; 12 years; good reference from late employers. Address F 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WANTS A position in wholesale dry-goods or grocery store; has had three years' experience in shipping. Address F 127, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A wholesale notion or dry goods establishment; have had experience and can give references; object to learn the trade. Address F 125, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT BOOKkeeper, cashier, and office man; a worker, with a good record. City references. A 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS Assistant bookkeeper and collector; experience and reference. Address H 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN PRESENTly employed in first-class grocery wishes situation in wholesale house. Address F 139, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also inexpert, at Shorthand Bureau; well advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER, GOOD Remington operator; reference; experience; moderate salary. Address G 60, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MASTER TAILORS—A position as cost, ladies', or general cutter; age 38; 18 years' experience. Address B. L., Box 900, Leonardsville, Mass.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WILL GIVE any man running first-class barber shop $25 to learn him the trade. Address G 6 Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Coachman; city driver and groom; good work and city references; married. F 109, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE AS COACHman and to work around the house; can furnish recommendation. Address G 1, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—POSITION OF RESIident buyer in New York for one or more houses; party having 15 years' experience in general merchandise. B G., P. O. Box 1196, New York.

SITUATION WANTED—AS VALET OR WAITER in private family; speaks French, German, and English; age 25; $weekly. Address F 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SOBER RELIABLE AND educated young man wants employment. Address F 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (25) Of experience to do general housework. Address F 138, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman to work in a private family. Good city references. Address F 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE AS janitor; best of references. Address F 140, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMPEStent lady stenographer; 4 years' experience; rapid writer on calligraph from dictation; references; hours 9 to 5, Saturdays noon. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FOR A Young lady who is an expert double-entry book keeper, stenographer, and typewriter. Address F 119, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY Stenographer and typewriter; capable of doing rapid and correct work and having a knowledge of general office work; references Al. F 111, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRAphic expert with Remington or calligraph. References. Address F 146, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Young lady stenographer and typewriter; three years' experience. Address R R 81, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS, GERMAN and Swedish. 559 Madison-st., Flat A.

SITUATION WANTED—GIRL IN PRIVATE FAMily to do general housework; good reference. Please call at 310 Mohawk-st. North Side preferred.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GERMAN GIRLS: one as first-class cook, the other as first-class waitress or second girl. 353 N. Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GERMAN Girl in private family; good references. 5339 Cottage Grove-av., in store. ANNA.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN PRIVATE family. 226 Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN private family for light general or second work. 59 Beethoven-place.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR Companion; references. Address F 80, Tribune.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER AS seamstress in family; best of reference given. Apply at 1130 Lake-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EDUCATED GERman lady wants position in an American family with one or two children; can do sewing, also give lessons in the German language. 263 N. Blackhawk.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUTH FOR OFfice work. Address, stating references, P 126, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ACT AS RECEIVing clerk in a wholesale woolen house; one who has had experience in handling woolens preferred. Address G 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER FOR GENERAL office work, who also is stenographer and typewriter; one who speaks German preferred; must furnish satisfactory references. F 175, Tribune.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PACKAGE HAND; one having had experience in a tea store or a retail grocery preferred. Apply 82 S. Water-st.

WANTED—STOCK MAN FAMILIAR WITH RUBber boot and shoe stock. Apply between 10 and 11, Para Rubber Shoe Co., 131 Market-st.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper; must be quick and industrious and write a good hand. Address (own handwriting) G 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A1 STENOGRAPHER FOR RAILroad; experienced gentleman; at once; $75. Address G 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; RAPID AND ACcurate, for prominent railroad office; $65 to $75. Address G 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE STENOGRAPHER BY SOUTH Water-st. commission house; state speed, both shorthand and machine, age, experience, whether employed or not, references, and salary wanted. Address G 66, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—THREE (3) GOOD SALESMEN; MUST be hustlers, good money to good men, none others need apply. Call at room 76 Traders' Bldg., 8 and 10 Pacific-av.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary and expenses to sell line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co. Boston, Mass.

WANTED—AT ONCE—THREE A1 SALESMEN, who are hustlers, having a large acquaintance and influence which has not been developed, to act as general exhibition salesmen for a prominent real estate firm; experience in the business not essential; to the right parties most liberal commission will be paid. Address E 173, Tribune office.

WANTED—INSIDE SALESMAN IN WHOLEsale druggists' establishment; give experience and salary. Address F 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN ACQUAINTED WITH the tor and fancy goods trade. SCHOTT & CO., 70 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SALESMEN—

Several good men to sell lots on Sunday; street cars to properly inside old city limits, facing the largest of the West Side parks. Address F 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Boys.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OFFICE BOY WHO has had experience and can give references; a gentlemanly, generally in an office. Apply by letter Globe Light and Heat Co., 197 Michigan-st.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY ABOUT 15; CORRECT AT figures and good penman. Address in own handwriting, F 158, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY IN OFFICE; SALARY $3.50 PER week. Address in own handwriting, F 128, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOUTH SIDE—BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS old for drug store work. 1325 Wabash-av.

Trades.

WANTED—GOOD MACHINISTS—ABOUT 20 machinists of all branches; wages for skilled men from 25 to 30 cents per hour, according to ability; piece-work rates enable a good man to earn one-third more; steady employment to reliable men; shop exceptionally comfortable to work in; all workmen paid weekly; an aid society, fostered by the company, assists its employes in case of sickness or accident; this establishment in past years has furnished steadier employment to its workmen than any other in Western Pennsylvania; good boarding at moderate rates will be provided for those who desire it or are not acquainted in Pittsburg. Further information may be obtained by calling at this company's agency in Chicago, 118 Lake-st., or by applying in person or by letter to the Westinghouse Machine Company, corner Liberty and Twenty-fifth-sts., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—CRACKER-PEELER; GOOD WAGES; steady employment. Apply at Louisville Steam Bakery, No. 210 Ninth-st., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN CICERO ACRES.
5 acres, Ridgeland-av. and 12th-st.
5 acres, Ridgeland-av., near but north of 12th-st.
5 acres, with both 12th-st. and Harrison frontage.
$1,000 each.

5 acres, Austin-av. and 12th-st.
5 acres, on 12th-st., east of Home-av.
5 acres on Belt railroad and 16th-st.
Headquarters for acres and WANTS can be FILLED BY US AT PRICES that are sure to return you good profits. PORTER & CO.,
Suite 315, 86 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES
5 acres corner of 52d and Robey-st.; high, level land, surrounded by good improvements.
11 5-7 acres at S. Chicago; great bargain; near 115th.
5 acres at Longwood; the highest land on the line; thickly wooded.
5 acres corner of Laflin and 79th-st.; big bargain offered.
150 feet at Longwood; only $15 per foot.
R. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
10 acres, Stony Island-av. and 83d-st., at.....$5,000
10 acres, Paxton-av. and 83d-st., at.....3,250
10 acres, Paxton-av. and 79th-st., at.....2,750
5 acres, east Yale-av. and 79th-st., at.....1,500
5 acres, Kedzie-av. and 83d-st., at.....1,450
5 acres ($6 lots), Western-av. and 87th-st.....10,000
5 acres, Western-av. and 45th-st., bargain.
Call for list in North Side.
E. N. WEABT & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— 80 ACRES IN TOWN OF PROVISO,

On new branch Illinois Central R. R.; this property will be sold at a decided bargain during the next few days.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
102 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES SOUTH OF JACKSON PARK
at prices sure to sell them.
10 acres on 79th-st.
5 acres on 79th-st.
5 acres on 80th to 79th-st.
5 acres on 87th-st.
5 acres on Stony Island and 83d-st.
15 east of Cottage Grove-av.
PORTER & CO.,
Suite 315, 86 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN
5 acres in the market; 80 acres located on one railroad and 40 to three others; this we can deliver at less than $60 an acre cheaper than adjoining properties; 37 but 8 miles from Court-house; investigate this.
PORTER & CO.,
Suite 315,
86 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
ACRES THAT WILL SOON DOUBLE IN VALUE.
10 acres at Hammond, only $300 an acre.
20 acres on I. C. Ry., $525.
BRANDENBURG & GILBERT,
503 and 504 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—5 ACRES N. W. cor. Blanchard-av. and 69th-st.; $2,100 per acre; ripe for reselling; worth $2,500 per acre.
E. N. WEABT & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SMALL ACRE TRACT ON THE
finest boulevard; no one—choice paying 10% at less than $100 per acre; has railroad and water frontage; a rare chance; it will bring $500 per acre in a short time; due to depot; big money in this if taken at once; acres adjoining are $400
W. P. LARKIN,
Sole Agent, 151 Monroe, Room 34.

FOR SALE—
5 acres, Robinson and North-av.
5 acres, Ridgeland-av., near North-av.; on ridge.
Good investments at present prices.
KING & TRUESDELL, 79 Tribune Bldg.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE TRACTS FOR IN-
vestment or subdivision.
A. B. SOUTHARD,
Room 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—140 ACRES IN LAKE COUNTY, ILL.;
large water frontage on Deep Lake; lots of rich timber; about 80 acres farming land; buildings, etc.; within walking distance of Lake Villa depot. Call quick on C. F. CULLOM & CO., 78 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE TRACTS OF HARDWOOD,
pine, and cypress lands in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Louisiana at $1 to $4 per acre; also large and small ranches in California for sale or exchange.
BEAUREGARD & FLOWER,
Room 33, 125 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DESIR-
able home in Pasadena, California. Address Chamber of Commerce Building. E. H. HYDE & CO.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR INVESTMENT FOR EASTERN
parties, several choice lots and good acre property. Will deal with owners only. Please call or send legal description with lowest price, one-third cash. If property does not suit it will not be paraded on the market.
F. B. CAMPBELL & CO.,
810 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

WANTED—HOUSE, SOUTH SIDE, UNDER $5,000.
Owners call at once. Customer is waiting.
JOHNSON & McGEE,
213-214 Inter-Ocean Building.

WANTED—MADISON-ST. PROPERTY. BET.
Halsted-st. and Ashland-av; we have a buyer for property of any size in above locality, providing it is reasonable; owners or direct agents please send us description and price.
JOHNSON & McGEE, 213-214 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

WANTED—APARTMENT BUILDING, WELL
located; will pay part cash and clear property for balance. WILLIAMS, Room 23, 185 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—I WANT A SMALL ACRE TRACT ON
South or West side. Give location and lowest price. Address F 173, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PIECE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY
worth $20,000; it must be located on either South or West Side, and pay at least 8 per cent; we will pay half cash. W. H. PHARE & CO., Room 28, 115 La Salle-st.

WANTED—CAPITALIST TO BUILD MANU-
facturing building for desirable tenant; long lease; good security. Address F 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE HAVE CUSTOMERS FOR SMALL
acre tracts near city. Please send description and lowest price. E. S. DREYER & CO.,
N. E. cor. Dearborn and Washington-st.

WANTED — VACANT, SOUTH CHICAGO-AV,
South Park-av., lower State, and vicinity of above; have customers. MARK LEONARD, 315, 87 Washington-st.

WANTED—BY C. W. MILLS, 405 TACOMA. MY
list of South Side residences has been pretty nearly sold out; I want more; owners wishing to sell please send me details; no charge unless sale is made.

WANTED—ALL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE
wanting prompt sales; call on us; no expense or commission unless we sell.
HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SEVEN-ROOM MODERN
house; must be a bargain; terms cash or to suit; do not waste time unless you can sell cheap. Address E 155, Tribune office.

WANTED—50,000 TO 200,000 ACRES OF FIRST-
class pine timber land in Oregon or Washington. Give lowest price for all cash. E. A. LINN, 99 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—WEST-SIDE HOUSES, FROM $2,500
to $5,000; we can place three good homes at once.
JOHNSON & McGEE, 213-214 Inter.-Ocean Bldg.

WANTED—VACANT CORNER ON SOUTH SIDE
for $20,000; price not to exceed $5,000; give full particulars or no attention paid. Address F 178, Tribune office.

WANTED—10 OR 20 ACRES RIPE FOR SUBDI-
vision on north shore or West Side.
H. D. MARSH, 118 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—COTTAGE GROVE-AV. OR STATE-
st. frontage south of 67th-st.; can make quick sale if cheap.
JACKSON & MURRAY.

WANTED—ENGLEWOOD—THE BEST HOUSE I
can buy for $4,000 to $6,000. WM. BROWN, 607, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—WE HAVE AN ELEGANT HOTEL
store property in thriving city of 15,000, only 30 miles from Chicago, valued at $41,000; want in exchange farm worth $16,000, cash $15,000, and time will be given on balance; this property is rented for $3,600 a year; all late improvements and in first-class order. W. A. FRYE & CO., 159 Washington-st., Room 3.

EXCHANGE—EQUITIES IN HOUSES AT HUM-
boldt Park for boots and shoes, or what have you? J. W. O. JOHNSON, 501 Tacoma Bldg.

EXCHANGE—GROCERY WITH HORSE AND
wagon, $1,500, for South Side equity (good).
J. W. O. JOHNSON,
501 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR EXCHANGE—CENTRAL CHICAGO PROPER-
ty; strictly business building and lot, one story; only three blocks from Post-Office; Price, $150,000, and worth it; will take Kenwood or North Side residence for one-third, balance time.
ALSO
an elegant corner building near Board of Trade, price $34,000; can put in part trade and arrange balance. Both properties well rented.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Dearborn and Washington.

FOR EXCHANGE—5 ACRES ON STONY ISLAND-
av., near 87th-st., for choice improved; 10 lots on 31st-st., near Stony Island-av., for improved (want no equities). W. K. GORE, Room 304, 130 Dearborn-st.

I HAVE A BALANCE PURCHASE MONEY, MORT-
gage, and clear subdivision blocks which I will give for improved property renting for $5,000 to $6,000 per year. Address by mail, B. PEARCE, 55 53d-st.

FOR EXCHANGE — ELEGANT NEW 4-STORY
Terra Cotta block, in State; North Side; price, $60,000; will exchange for unincumbered property worth $40,000; want clear lots for equity. 500-acre stock ranch, with 1,000 sheep; rent, $2,400; price, $12,000. Want clear lots for equity. We have the largest list of good properties to exchange in Chicago. Call and see us. PETTIBONE & CO.,
161 La Salle-st., ground floor.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAN STOCK OF GENERAL
merchandise; want real estate and cash. Box 29 Frankfort, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD VACANT LOTS NEAR
Englewood depot; 7 miles from Court-House for house and lot building; what have you?
94 Washington-st., Room 31.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW FLAT BUILDING 1X
miles from Court-House; rent for $2,400 per year; made for clear vacant inside lots. E 116, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—7-ROOM HOTEL, CLEAR, FOR
city property. VIVIAN, R. 22, 185 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—NO. 1 KANSAS
land and cash for a stock of merchandise from $5,000 to $10,000; dry goods, boots and shoes, or hardware. This is a No. 1 chance. The owner, who is a responsible party, is in the city for a few days and a trade can be closed at once.
RADFORD & BELLAMY,
206 La Salle-st.

WILL EXCHANGE MY 2-STORY AND BASE-
ment modern brick residence, two blocks from Halsted-st. cable, for good residence in Aurora, Ill. Address E 96, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS WITHOUT REVALUATION
on 50 or part of 175x100 on West Harrison-st. and Pan-Handle and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry. at Campbell-av. and Taylor-st.
W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS WITHOUT REVALU-
ation, 5 acres of triangular business corner on Cottage Grove-av., Stony Island-av. and Vincennes-av.; this is a rare chance.
J. S. MAYOU, 214, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS, WITHOUT REVAL-
uation, an 81 triangular business corner, 151x186; 1 mile from Stony Island-av. Location, and 1893-94.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

BOOKS.

WE PAY CASH PRICE FOR OLD BOOKS.
Libraries bought, costly books, all kinds of books. Publishers' list and magazines at SIXTH & PLYMOUTH-PL., 239 State-st., Palmer House.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY.
Life-insurance building loans made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 95 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 118 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ES-
tate in Chicago or Cook County at 5 per cent; no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 90 Ashland Blk

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IM-
proved city property in any amount.
MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERRIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT
5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9 PER CENT,
Special rates on large amounts.
SIDNEY LOEB, 82-87 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IM-
proved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 155 Washington.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 203 EAST RAN-
dolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

WANTED—$3,000 FOR A FIRST MORTGAGE SE-
curity; good vacant real estate; worth double; 8 per cent interest, semi-annually; will discount $100 for a quick sale. Address A O 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,500 ON FOUR CITY LOTS WORTH
$5,000. Address G 80, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES, LOANS.
DO YOU WANT MONEY?
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
ROOM 15, 92 LA SALLE-ST.,
OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

CAPITAL WANTED IN A MONEY LOANING
business which will net the investor 25 per cent. If you have money, say $1,000 or upward, it will pay you to investigate this. Address F 30, Tribune.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR-
ner Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

CAPITAL WANTED IN THE COLLATERAL AND
chattel mortgage business; 15 years' experience in the business in Chicago and can give good security and make satisfactory arrangements. Address F 174, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FIRST MORTGAGES—
$6,500 to $8,000, netting purchaser 8 per cent. Well secured on Chicago real estate.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st. main floor.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGES—$2,500 TO $30,000—NET-
ting the purchaser 6 per cent interest; secured on improved Chicago real estate.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROPERTY
by private party. A No. 1 security wanted and decent treatment given. Address B 3, Tribune.

THE HYMAN LOAN COMPANY, ROOM 4, 142
Dearborn-st., southwest corner Madison—Loans made $1 to $1,000 at 2, 3, 4, and 5 per cent upon commercial paper, diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, furniture, pianos, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

WANTED—SOME CHOICE LARGE CHATTEL
loans; rate reduced to suit. E 123, Tribune.

$20 TO $500 LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS,
diamonds, jewelry, sealskins, horses, typewriters, fixtures, or any security; low rates; honest dealing. KNOWLTON, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 908.

$250, $500, $1,000, OR MORE ON HAND TO LOAN.
W. B. CUNNINGHAM,
122 La Salle-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

217 MICHIGAN-AV., OPPOSITE AUDITORIUM,
double and single rooms with board.

3158 GROVELAND-AV.—FOR RENT—TWO CON-
necting rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife, or for two gents.

A LADY OWNING A BEAUTIFUL HOME ON
Grand-blvd., convenient to steam and street cars; location and associations unsurpassed, would board one or two gentlemen of refinement. Address A A 33, Tribune office.

West Side.

81 PARK-AV.—LARGE ROOM FOR TWO OR
three gentlemen with board.

628 W. ADAMS-ST.—FRONT ALCOVE, ALSO A
small room, with board.

North Side.

6 WASHINGTON-PLACE—LARGE AND NEWLY
furnished rooms with board, for 3 or 4 gentlemen with references.

62 RUSH-ST.—LARGE ALCOVE ROOMS, WITH
first-class board: day board.

121 DEARBORN-AV.—THOSE WISHING GOOD
rooms and board please call. References.

130 DEARBORN-AV. — A FEW PLEASANT
front rooms with board; also elegant parlor, newly furnished.

135 DEARBORN-AV.—NICE ROOMS WITH GOOD
board.

213 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER CHICAGO-AV.—
A suite of 3 rooms, suitable for a family; also other suites and front board. References. Also first-class table board; meals at almost all hours to suit.

240 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOME EAST-FRONT
double rooms; bay and cold water; pretty single rooms, with board. References.

331 ONTARIO-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, NEW-
ly furnished, with first-class board.

352 LA SALLE-AV.—ALCOVE, SINGLE, AND
suite of rooms, with day board.

340 ELM-ST.—NICE ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR
for two gents; good board; $4.50 each.

376 E. CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED
rooms with good board, reasonable.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT WITH
board near Lake-Shore Drive; references given and required. Address Z 154, Tribune office.

Hotels.

GRESHAM HOTEL, 2242 TO 2250 WABASH-AV.—A
few choice rooms can now be secured.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL—THE LARG-
est and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms 1.00 to $1.50 per day. Thompson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSON, proprietor.

Miscellaneous.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITH BOARD;
elegant alcove and room, 16x16, for gent and wife or two gentlemen. Address F 51, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—OVER 100 PEOPLE SENT TO PRIVATE
families and SELECT BOARDING-HOUSES THE PAST 2 DAYS. WE CAN PLEASE YOU TOO. AS MANY MORE WILL BE SENT TODAY AND TOMORROW. WE CAN RENT YOURS. WHY NOT? THEN COME TO HEADQUARTERS. FREE SERVICE GUARANTEED. GORDON, MAHON & CO., LICENSED BROKERS, 112-113 ADAMS EX-PRESS BUILDING.

BOARD—WANTED—FOR WINTER, FOR FAMILY
of two—adults and four children. Would prefer second floor with bath accommodations and location either in Evanston or at any place on the Northwestern road between that and Lakeside. Address, stating location and accommodations, Box 38, Lake Forest, Ill.

BOARD—AND FRONT ROOM—FOR GENTLEMAN
and wife; South Side; state lowest price or no notice taken. Address F 117, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN PRI-
vate family, North Side, and desirable locality; will furnish room. Address F 105, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FIRST-CLASS ROOMS ON NORTH
Side for young couple. Address, at once, F 109, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY GENTLEMAN WITH A
private family in Lake View, west of Halsted-st., and near Belden-av. Address F 73, Tribune office.

BOARD—COUPLE WANTS 2D FLOOR FRONT
room with good board; noon dinner; north of 51st, east of Wabash. Address F 172, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO GENTLEMEN OF GOOD FAMILY
and character desire to find a home with a refined German family; state terms; boarding-houses will please not answer. Address G 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY YOUNG MAN ON
South Side; private family; near lake; within 20 minutes' walk of Court-House; English family preferred; state charges. Address G 11, Tribune office.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN LUNCHING IN CITY RE-
quires comfortable room with remainder of board, neighborhood of Jackson and Peoria-sts.; private family preferred. Address G 72, Tribune.

BOARD—ONE ROOM AND BOARD FOR TWO LA-
dies not to exceed $40 per month. Answer by noon today. Address F 144, Tribune office.

BOARD—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH OR WITH-
out board, in a private family, by a young lady, where she can have the comfort of a home; must be within a few squares of Calumet-av. and 22th-st.; references exchanged. Address F 142, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS;
furniture of private residences purchased. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 VanBuren-st.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

FOLDING BEDS TILL YOU CAN REST; ALL
kinds. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 363 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SIX FOLDING BEDS AT 3619 LAKE
av. Call this week. Also some carpets.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FUR-
niture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of hotels and private residences purchased without delay. W., 21 Park-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—2 TUBULAR BOILERS—ONE 48 IN.
by 16 feet; one 42 in. by 12 feet.
One 25-horsepower engine, pump and heater.
One steam jacket lard kettle.
One lard press.
Two lard coolers.
All in good order; sold to make room for larger plant.
Apply to JONES & STILES,
54 Traders' Building.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

MIDSUMMER CLEARING SALE—TO REDUCE
stock we are offering some very low prices on broken lines to close out. These are genuine bargains.
NEELY BROS., 122 West Madison-st.
One door east of Dime Museum.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3938 ELLIS PARK, 1 BLOCK FROM
Cottage Grove and 2 blocks from I. C. Ry. depot, 2-story and cellar modern 8-room house; hardwood finish, all handsomely papered last May, and in fine order; burglar alarms and tea-box built in house; will sell carpets, shades, etc., if desired. Call at house or on
S. Dearborn-st., Room 310.

FOR RENT—$30—NEW 5-ROOM BRICK HOUSE,
Stillman-av., and 41st-st. Inquire at our branch office at the property. W. B. CAIRNCROFF & CO., Room 35 Calumet Building, 187 to 191 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — 2317 WABASH-AV., 2½-STORY
stone front, eight rooms, all modern improvements; dining-room and kitchen on first floor; $50 a month.
SAWYER & GARRETT,
93 Madison-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—$24 PRAIRIE-AV., 12-ROOM MOD-
ern brick house; east front; size 34x60; basement and 2-story brick barn; all in first-class sanitary condition; would rent cheap to good tenant for one to three years.
A. A. GILBERT,
Room 713, 131 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — 3222 MICHIGAN-AV. — 2-STORY
basement and attic stone-front house in first-class repair, with large brick barn; possession Sept. 15.
E. C. HULING & CO., 20 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—3144 FOREST-AV., 2-STORY AND
basement brick, 7 rooms; $25 per month.
WALTER C. QUIN & CO.,
87 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE,
13 rooms, sanitary plumbing, all improvements, till May 1 or longer; for private family east of State and north of 22d-st.
H. MAYNARD,
310, 86 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1814 WABASH-AV.—THIS HOUSE
has 16 rooms, all in good order; will be rented low to a first-class party who will furniture and carpets paid for. Apply to SAM'L GREGSTEN,
Windsor E. Hotel.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON 37TH-ST., ALSO ONE
on Lake-av.; very cheap. F. D. HALL,
119 37th-st.

West Side.

FOR RENT—705 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR
Lincoln, 2-story and basement stone front house, 10 rooms; very pleasant; newly papered throughout.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—CHEAP—12-ROOM HOUSE, 778
Washington-blvd. A large house, barn, and grounds, 88th and Elizabeth. 7-room flat 524 West Indiana-st. EVANS, Room 1, 113 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, ONE
block north of Garfield Park; 8 rooms, modern improvements; $30; would take rent in board or sell on monthly payments. 177 La Salle-st., Office 4.

North Side.

TO RENT—679 DEARBORN-AV., LARGE 12-
room house, in good order, recently decorated throughout; modern conveniences; laundry, furnace, etc., in basement; very choice neighborhood; $75 per month. A. T. SWING, 95 Monadnock Block.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED MOD-
ern house, eight rooms, laundry, etc.; Fredericks., North Side; to unexceptionable party without children, to May 1. $75. Address F 130, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 395 DEAR-
born-av. Apply at 393 same block.

Hyde Park.

FOR RENT—5127 BERKELEY-AV, NICE MOD-
ern 9-room, detached house, rent, $30.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—5323 CORNELL-AV.—11 ROOMS;
burglar alarm, etc.; possession at once; lot, 50 x100. E. S. UNDERWOOD, 1st floor of Trade.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 10-ROOM HOUSE IN
Kenwood, in view of lake. Address F 132, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ARMOUR FLATS—
DEARBORN, BUTTERFIELD, 32D AND 34TH-STS.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THIRD FLAT, VERY DESIRABLE,
no children; no rooming or boarding; vacant Sept. 1. 232 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL AND CONVENIENT
2-story flat in the brick building at 1718 State-st.; immediate possession; references required.
GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 401 Tacoma Building.

TO RENT—IN 1023, 1025, AND 1027 WABASH-AV.,
3 three front modern 5-room flats; to good tenants, $25.50 per month. L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 131 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW FLATS 6 AND 7 ROOMS; ALL
modern improvements, on Calumet-av., near 43d-st. JAS. T. YOUNG, 95 Clark-st., Room 34.

TO RENT—GOOD FLATS—$12, $13 and $20, at 3535
Prairie-av.

TO RENT—FLAT—3438 SOUTH PARK-AV., 6
rooms, first floor; modern improvements.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT, 167 WABASH-AV.
Apply to J. N. BARKER, 55 Dearborn-st., Rooms 20 and 21.

TO RENT—FRONT FLATS, 4 AND 5 ROOMS
each, Montgomery Block," Cottage Grove-av., cor. 26th-st.; keys at corner druggist's; low rents.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLATS IN AN
elegant, new and modern brown-stone building at 3532 Vincennes-av.; apply owners, J. C. SCHWARTZ & CO., 6 Sherman-st., Office 20.

TO RENT—CHOICE BAY WINDOW, 7 ROOMS,
and bath; light flats; full view of the lake; cheap rent. 3 Bishop-ct.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLAT OF 3
rooms; piano, folding-bed, gas-stove. 3508 Lake-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS; ALL MODERN IM-
provements, with janitor service; new block; Western-av. and Huron-st. Apply to the owner on premises, building standing 41.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT, 494 W. MADISON-
st., 5 rooms and bath; superior in arrangement, light, and ventilation.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—MODERN FLAT, 7 ROOMS, PRIVATE
entrance, furnace, laundry, 105 Aberdeen.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT; JANITOR SERVICE.
Inquire 170 Laflin-st., first flat.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT IN ORDER; 437 WEST
Madison-st.; been occupied for years by a doctor. Apply to A. ROBERTSON, Jr., & Co., 78 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 6-ROOM MODERN FLAT, NO.
347 Ogden-av., $22.50; also neat 3-room brick flat, No. 340 W. Madison-st., $12.50.
F. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st., R. 355.

TO RENT—632 JACKSON-ST., NEAR WOOD, ELE-
gant 2d flat in new building, just papered and decorated; has plate-glass windows, oak front door, etc.; cheap; only $22.50.
WELLS,
84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT 7-ROOM FLAT, LIGHT
and cheerful; every convenience; splendid neighborhood; rent $25. 1029 Adams-st.

TO RENT—91 ABERDEEN-ST.—PLEASANT FLAT
of 5 rooms for perfect family; good location.

North Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE 5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, NEW
and modern, heat, passenger elevators, janitor, etc. Call at 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—3, 4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS, $12 TO $25, ON
Pine and Indiana-sts., near to business; reasonable prices to good tenants. Inquire HOYT'S office, corner Pine and Indiana-sts.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FLAT, WITH
all modern improvements, on first floor, to man and wife without children; strictly reasonable; first-class references required. Call after 5:30 p. m., at 188 N. State-st., between Chicago-av. and Superior-st.

TO RENT—128 EAST PEARSON-ST., EIGHT-ROOM
apartment on second floor; steam heat, ice-box, gas range and heater, window shades, screens, curtain poles, gas logs, etc.; hardwood finish; investigate. C. C. GORDON & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLATS, 176 E. OHIO-ST. AND
209 N. Clark-st., $25; good for renting rooms.
GALT, 804 Opera-House Bldg.

TO RENT—MODERN 5-ROOM BRICK FLAT, 197
Ontario-st.; prime order; $20. D. W. STORES, 217 La Salle-st., R. 855.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS; THEY ARE NICE;
good location; $18 to $25.
T. DEMPSTER, 521 W. Taylor-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD, 16 46TH-ST., NEAR
Lake-av., 7 and 8 room flats; new brown-stone house, finished in hardwood and tile vestibule; private residence style and all conveniences; $35.

TO RENT—BERKLEY-AV., S. E. COR. 43D-ST.—
Elegant new building, 5 and 7 room apartments, steam heat, janitor service, gas ranges, and all improvements; $30 to $50.
TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—PARTY OWNING HOUSE WOULD
rent alcove and communicating room (furnished), separately, or together, to permanent parties; no light housekeeping; references exchanged; South Side, about two miles from Madison-st. Address F 171, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY NEWLY FURNISHED
rooms; all modern improvements; bath, hot and cold water, etc; private family. 3519 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TO PARTIES VISITING THE CITY
for theaters and other amusements, large, warm, elegantly furnished rooms, very central. Hotel Casino, 14 and 16 E. Madison-st., near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—3529 INDIANA-AV., ELEGANTLY AND
newly furnished front rooms, and first-class meals; private family preferred. Address G 72, Tribune.

TO RENT—AT 127 LA SALLE-ST.—FURNISHED
rooms, equal to first-class hotel rooms, at one-quarter their price. Call at Room 9.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AND OTHER ROOMS,
very central. 2320 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR
for housekeeping, $30; one room for gent. 3011 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. NO. 1261 MICH-
igan-av.

TO RENT—TWO NICE UNFURNISHED FRONT
rooms, second floor, 623 60th-st.; good business locality and growing fast; handy to steam and street-cars; cheap fares; fine opportunity for physician or milliner; rent $10.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PAR-
lor suite; also front room over parlor. 481 Wabash-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED COMPLETE
for housekeeping, by the week; small and respectable families only. 180 N. Green-st.

TO RENT—TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, STRICT-
ly private family; man and wife or two gentlemen. 513 Washington-boulevard.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS,
suitable for two young ladies or gents; cheap rent. 16 Arbor-pl., near Ada-st.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE, HANDSOMELY FUR-
nished connecting rooms, suitable for two or four gentlemen. 291 South Lincoln-st. Flat 3, Ogden-av. cars.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; PRI-
vate family; $10. 620 W. Adams-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN IN PRI-
vate family. 261 Oak-st., near La Salle.

TO RENT—NEW AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED
front alcove, suitable for two or three; stationary water, bath attached. 232 E. Erie-st.

TO RENT—427 LA SALLE-AV., ELEGANT FUR-
nished rooms, single or en suite, with bath.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM ON 1ST FLOOR;
gas and bath; $2 per week. 267 Elm-st., Flat 1.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FINELY FURNISHED
large front room. 251 E. Chicago-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE HANDSOME ROOM TO A
nice party for three weeks. 618 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

North Side.

TO RENT—105 AND 107 DEARBORN-AV., NICE,
large front rooms and other rooms; within walking distance of business center.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FOR INFORMATION REGARDING
CHOICE APARTMENTS IN PRIVATE FAMILIES OR SELECT BOARDING HOUSES IN ANY PART OF THE CITY, SUBURBS, OR COUNTRY, CALL ON MAHON & CO., LICENSED BROKERS, 113-114 ADAMS' EXPRESS BUILDING.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORES TO RENT ON QUINCY-ST., IN THE
new Rand-McNally Building. Inquire of J. Y. SWEET, Agent, on 6th floor.

TO RENT—TWO STORES IN NEW BUILDING,
148 and 148 18th-st., near State; will rent cheap.
GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO.,
Tacoma Building, corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR RENT—CHEAP—PART OF STORE AND
basement, Wabash-av., between Harrison and Congress, east front. Address E 177, Tribune office.

West Side.

TO RENT—FINE, LARGE PLATE-FRONT
store, No. 321 Ogden-av.; good location for any business; rent reasonable to good tenant, or will divide to suit. Corner.
D. W. STORES, 217 La Salle-st., R. 855.

STORE FOR RENT—147 AND 149 W. MADISON-
st., corner Union-st. 2 stores and basement; plate glass front on both streets. Inquire JAMES CASEY, 655 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—STORES IN NEW BLOCK, WEST-
ern-av. and Huron-st. suitable for millinery, dry goods, or hardware business. Apply to owner on premises daily, including Sundays.

FOR RENT—STORES ON WEST TAYLOR-ST.,
near Loomis; good location for dry goods, boots and shoes; also custom tailor. F. D. HALL,
119 37th-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORE FOR DRUGGIST
or Jeweler, 537 W. Madison-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT HIGHLAND PARK—DESIR-
able, well arranged 8-room house, with large lot, on Laurel-av.; has city water, bath-rooms, gas, and furnace.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 29 MODERN BUILDINGS.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

TO RENT—UNDER HALF PRICE—SOME FINE
third floor offices at 127 La Salle-st. Call at Room 9.

TO RENT—ONLY 5 OFFICES VACANT IN THE 11-
story fireproof Owinger Building, 215 Dearborn-st.; suitable for corporations; also desk-rooms.

TO RENT—LARGE CORNER OFFICE ON FIRST
floor, Washington and Dearborn-sts., formerly occupied by Park National Bank.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION:
large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—161 EAST KINZIE-ST., NEAR CLARK,
3-story and basement brick building.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—FACTORY, 3 FLOORS, 60X120; LIGHT
on all sides; elevator; boiler, engine, and steam coils.
T. DEMPSTER, 521 W. Ta

Concerning Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machines.

The great scarcity of ice, high prices, and the uncertainty of the natural ice product, combine to direct the attention of dealers and consumers throughout the country to ice-making machines. The present season has been one of extraordinary activity with the leading manufacturers of these machines; and the machines are being introduced into all the larger cities and towns, especially of the West. The East has been backward in the matter of procuring ice-machines, and before the movement for their erection got fairly started the leading makers were full of orders and could not promise any machines for early delivery.

The Blymyer Ice-Machine Company of Cincinnati, which has extensive shops devoted exclusively to the making of this class of machinery, was early in the season obliged to decline orders, except for late delivery. As this company was full of work it did not advertise, nor had it any agents in the East.

The Blymyer Ice-Machine Company's works are being largely increased and will have more than double the present capacity. It takes several months to build, transport, and erect a large ice-making plant, and parties wanting them for operation early the coming season, will do well to commence their investigations as to prices, etc., without delay.

The Blymyer Ice-Machine Company will be glad to send its catalogue to any parties interested. These machines may be seen at work in the places given below:

ICE-MAKING MACHINES.

No.	Size.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
1	8 Ton.	Meridian Ice Manufacturing Co	Meridian, Miss
1	10 "	Baton Rouge Ice Manufacturing Co	Baton Rouge, La
1	15 "	Evansville Ice & Cold Storage Co	Evansville, Ind
1	5 "	A. Moresi	Jeanérette, La
1	15 "	Lookout Ice & Cold Storage Co	Chattanooga, Tenn
1	10 "	Morris Ice Co	Jackson, Miss
1	15 "	Texarkana Ice Co	Texarkana, Tex
1	1 "	J. M. Blattes	St. Kitts, West Indies
1	30 "	Lookout Ice & Cold Storage Co. (2d order)	Chattanooga, Tenn
1	5 "	Gadsden Ice Co	Gadsden, Ala
1	6 "	Sheffield Ice Co	Sheffield, Ala
1	5 "	Decatur Ice Co	Decatur, Ala
1	30 "	Crystal Ice Co	Wichita, Kan
1	3 "	Denton Ice Co	Denton, Tex
1	5 "	Van Buren Ice & Coal Co	Van Buren, Ark
1	5 "	Biloxi Artesian Ice Manufacturing Co	Biloxi, Miss
1	25 "	Hutchinson Ice Manufacturing Co	Hutchinson, Kan
1	12 "	Parkersburg Ice Co	Parkersburg, W. Va
1	30 *	Union Ice Co	Denver, Col
1	3 "	Dominick & Karston	West Point, Miss
1	3 "	De Coppet Ice Co	Somerset, Ky
1	35 "	Evansville Ice & Cold Storage Co. (3d order)	Evansville, Ind
1	2 "	Van Horn & Chambers	Lebanon, Ky
1	4 "	John C. Webb	Demopolis, Ala
1	12 "	Huntington Ice & Storage Co	Huntington, W. Va
1	15 "	Corryville Artificial Ice Co	Cincinnati, O
1	3 "	Tupelo Ice Co	Tupelo, Miss
1	30 "	Wheeling Ice & Storage Co	Wheeling, W. Va
1	30 "	Ft. Fayette Cold Storage Co	Ft. Payne, Ala
1	10 "	Coronado Beach Co. (Hotel del Coronado)	San Diego, Cal
*1	1 "	Walter Aiken (Hamilton Hotel)	Hamilton, Bermuda
*1	20 "	Decatur Cold Storage & Ice Co	Decatur, Ill
*1	12 "	Marietta Ice Co	Marietta, O
*1	15 "	Dayton Ice Manufacturing & Cold Storage Co	Dayton, O
*1	30 "	Zanesville Artificial Ice Co	Zanesville, O
*1	35 "	Evansville Ice & Cold Storage Co. (3d order)	Evansville, Ind
*1	3 "	Connolly & Curtis	Columbus, Miss
*1	5 "	Cebanon Artificial Ice Co	Lebanon, Ky
*1	5 "	Cynthiana Electric Light & Power Co	Cynthiana, Ky
*1	5 "	Grenada Creamery Cold Storage & Ice Co	Grenada, Miss
*1	15 "	Washington Ice Co	Washington, Ind
*1	30 "	Wheeling Ice & Storage Co. (2d order)	Wheeling, W. Va
*1	12 "	Consumers' Ice Co	San Francisco, Cal
*1	25 "	Shelbyville Artificial Ice Co	Shelbyville, Ind
*1	30 "	Pueblo Distilled Water Ice & Cold Storage Co	Pueblo, Col
*1	15 "	Skinner & Olson	Topeka, Kan
*1	35 "	Fort Wayne Artificial Ice Co	Fort Wayne, Ind
*1	35 "	Evansville Ice and Cold Storage Co. (4th order)	Evansville, Ind
*1	25 "	Dayton Ice Mfg. & Cold Storage Co. (3d order)	Dayton, O
*1	15 "	Ashland Artificial Ice Co	Ashland, Ky
*1	50 "	Corryville Artificial Ice Co. (2d order)	Cincinnati, O

REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

2	50	Ton.	Louisiana Brewing Co	New Orleans, La
1	40	"	Toledo Brewing & Malting Co	Toledo, Ohio
1	40	"	Hudepohl & Kotte (Brewery)	Cincinnati, O
1	50	"	Savannah Brewing Co	Savannah, Ga
1	25	"	Schanz & Schwind (Brewery)	Dayton, O
1	15	"	John Smith's (Brewery)	Youngstown, O
1	12	"	Christ Diehl (Brewery)	Defiance, O
1	12	"	Genessee Oil Works	Buffalo, N. Y
1	3	"	S. Davis Jr. & Co. (Packers)	Cincinnati, O
1	15	"	Lincoln Packing & Provision Co	Lincoln, Neb
1	15	"	Thos. McFadden Jr. (Cold Storage)	Pittsburg, Pa
1	15	"	Grocers' Supply Co. (Cold Storage)	Pittsburg, Pa
*1	40	"	Adolph Coors (Golden Brewery)	Golden, Col
*1	20	"	F. Conrad (Brewery)	Anaheim, Cal

Machines in Course of Erection.

1	25	Ton.	Cascade Ice Co., Colorado Springs, Colo	Colorado Springs, Col
1	30	"	People's Ice Co., Pueblo, Colo	Pueblo, Colo
1	2	"	Gibson House (Hotel)	Cincinnati, O
1	3	"	San Francisco	San Francisco, Cal
1	30	"	The People's Ice Manufacturing Co	Birmingham, Ala
1	5	"	The Dayton Ice Co	Dayton, Tenn
*1	60	"	The Colorado Ice and Storage Co	Denver, Col
*1	35	"	Citizens' Ice Co	Los Angeles, Cal

*These Machines were erected this season (1890).

West Auburn ACRES.

ACRES

In tracts of 40 or 80, adjoining beautiful Auburn Park. We are now improving 40 acres east of above in boulevard style with water, gas, sewer, and round-top curbstone, boulevard lamps and streets, fine shade trees. For price, terms, and particulars apply to

D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

INDIANA-AV. CORNER FOR SALE.

21x125 feet, north of 34th-st., with Splendid Stone Residence; will be sold at a bargain; good location for drug store. Address F 123, Tribune office.

Down-Town Property FOR SALE.

VACANT AND IMPROVED.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
95 Washington-st.

NOTICE.

As Receiver of the Chicago and Atlantic Ry., by virtue of orders of the United States Circuit Courts for the District of Indiana, the Northern District of Illinois, and the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division: I hereby give notice to creditors and claimants that all claims that shall not have been filed in one or the other of said courts on or before Oct. 1, 1890, will be barred.
VOLNEY T. MALOTT,
Receiver.
Chicago, Sept. 1, 1890.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that William M. Cooper has withdrawn from the firm of Milmine, Bodman & Co., Grain Commission Merchants, New York and Chicago, and that the business of the said firm will be hereafter carried on under the same firm name by the undersigned, who will sign in liquidation of the accounts of the old firm. GEORGE MILMINE,
EDWARD C. BODMAN,
New York.
ELLIOTT H. PHELPS,
LUTHER W. BODMAN,
Chicago.
Sept. 4th, 1890.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED

And thoroughly reliable manufacturing concern, now doing a very profitable business, can use additional capital in extending same. State amount of capital desired to invest, and whether an active partner is wanted—if so, state part to assume. Address G 42, Tribune office.

ACRES.

Birchwood Beach,

One mile north of city limits.

FOR SALE by BLOCKS
—AT—
ACRE PRICES.

F. H. DOLAND & CO.,
126 Washington-st., Room 31.

WANTED TO RENT,

By an old-established wholesale grocery house, a large building for a term of years from May 1st, 1891. Size must be not less than 100 feet frontage by 150 feet deep and 4 or 5 stories high, with basement; corner preferred. Must have freight elevators and other conveniences for that kind of business. Would consider an offer on North or West Sides near the river, provided rent was made low enough to encourage the location of a large house in other direction. Address CARRIER NO. 1, Chicago.

Corner Lot—Acre Prices.

Only $30 Per Foot.

ALL CASH,

Adams-av. and 80th-st.,

55X115.

PRINCIPALS ONLY.

FRANK N. GAGE, Owner,
270 FIFTH-AV.

10% INTEREST 10%

SECURED.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

Security equal in value to 110 per cent of deposits placed with First National Bank as trustee. Names of depositors in Chicago and vicinity who have visited us furnished as reference, confidentially.

BANK OF MINOT, Minot, North Dakota.

MONEY TO LOAN

AT LOWEST RATES.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

MORTGAGE LOANS

At lowest current rates in sums as wanted.

B. W. THOMAS & CO.,
84 Marine Building, La Salle and Lake-sts.

Office Desks, Folding Beds.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 4.	Aug. 28.
New York	$128,714,066	$119,657,254
Boston	15,890,061	13,563,111
Chicago	13,760,000	11,464,000
Philadelphia	13,488,574	10,178,523
St. Louis	1,478,797	2,827,050
Baltimore	2,796,392	2,091,364
New Orleans	1,052,832	1,029,576

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 90c discount; Boston, par to 10c discount; St. Louis, 80 to 75c discount.

The shipments of currency from Chicago to the country banks showed a considerable falling off yesterday from the heavy movement that has been going on for some time and particularly since Sept. 1. The indications are that country demands are being satisfied and that the currency orders will from now on be smaller. Sales of commercial paper continue to improve. About one-third of the sales are made to city banks, all of which shows an encouraging state of the money situation and gives tangible evidence of the correctness of the statement that there is a tendency toward an easier condition. Sales of commercial paper are made at a 7 per cent rate and the country customers are pretty evenly distributed through adjoining States east, west, and north. Mercantile borrowers are no longer finding difficulty in getting what accommodations they are entitled to at rates ranging from 6 to 7 per cent. Most of the time the rate made above 6 per cent, but that rate holds for call loans.

The scarcity of small bills is still ruling the New York exchange market. The rate was 90 cents discount all day yesterday, and there was little doing. Sterling rates were firmer and varied considerably as quoted by the different banks. Sixty-day bills were quoted at 482@482½ and sight drafts at 483¼@483¾.

It was a slow market at the Stock Exchange, but if any one really wanted any securities he had to pay well for them. There were only 250 shares of West Side stock sold, for instance, but the price went up to 127½, and there did not appear to be much for sale even at that price. The street railway securities are being absorbed in small amounts every day, and are paid for and put away by actual investors who talk about a 50 point rise. This has now gone on so long that the amount of these stocks that are floating about and which may be counted as purely speculative holdings has been greatly reduced. A demand such as would develop in an active bull market would find much less stock for active trading than there was last spring. One of the conundrums on the street is: "What is the matter with Central Union Telephone?" There have been few sales and it has been offered down without attracting any buyers. The asked price was 64 yesterday. There seems to be no special reason for the decline, unless it is that holders have come to the conclusion that there was no special reason for the recent marking up. It is certain that it would be a fine stuff to market just now even at the price it has been offered down to. Yesterday's sales follow:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

100 C. & C. C. & Dk Co	73	82 Chi. Brew & Malt.	
20 Do	72½	Co. pfd b 20	82¾
100 Do b 30	73¼	10 St. L. & S. F. pfd	70
100 Do	73	100 W. C. St. R. R. Co	125¾
100 Chi. Brew & Malt. Co	55¾	30 Western Stone Co	116
50 Do	55¾	25 N. C. S. R. R. Co	109¾
100 Do pfd	82	100 Do	170
100 Do b 30 pfd	82¾	25 b 15	171
100 Do b 30 pfd	83¼		

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

100 C. B. & Malt Co	55¾	50 W. C. St. R. R. Co	
50 N. C. St. R. R. Co	172	b 30	127½
50 Do	172¼	100	127¾
25 Do b 10	171¾	100 Western Stone Co	117
50 C. C. R. R. Co	240		

BONDS.

$3000 C. G. L. & C. Co. 5s | 89½

A dispatch to Kennett, Hopkins & Co. yesterday said that Rock Island net receipts for the year ending March 31, 1890, included the interest received from the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska railway for the amount of $1,200,640. When the Western lines were built and the bonds sold it was stated by an officer of the company that the issue of bonds was made large enough to provide for two years interest payments. The natural query is whether the receipts from the Western Division were not composed in part of the money so provided. Should this be the case it would be of some importance, inasmuch as the two years are now up, and the Western lines will be obliged to earn their own interest or secure advances from Rock Island. Rock Island paid in dividends last year $1,846,228 and had a surplus of $49,550. Were Rock Island obliged to provide money for the interest on the Western Division bonds it would impair the dividend earnings materially. No separate statement of the operation of Eastern and Western divisions are given. The extension bonds have lately been falling.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The market was nerveless. Even those who delight to prognosticate the future admit that they are at sea today. They were bulls and bears yesterday, but they had to change so suddenly from one to the other that they find themselves inextricably confused today, and care not be pronounced either way. As a rule the market opened off, and gradually sank to even a fractionally lower level than the opening. Rock Island and Burlington were the points of special interest. The latter because of its sensational break at the close last night to 109¾. It opened this morning at 110¾, and soon lost another half point. Rock Island changed less, but was devoid of strength. New York Central opened 1-8 off and declined ¼ before noon. Reading, Lackawanna, and Denver preferred were equally as bad. The effect of the good news of yesterday seemed to become utterly dissipated. The public is not in the market and the professional traders cannot or will not sustain it alone.

Sugar Trust gained a point, advancing to 82c shortly after the opening, but fell away again to near 81c. Silver was a disappointment to its friends. It opened ½c off at $1.15¾, and declined to $1.11¾ in short order. Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred made a bold dash to 76¾c, but could not withstand the pressure and soon fell back to 75¾. After the first few minutes the whole market became dull and listless, and trading was very light.

Matters assumed a very blue appearance in the early afternoon, and the decline of the morning was continued. The Potter-Lovell company failure was thought to do duty for the bears, rumors that its liabilities would be nearer $5,000,000 than $1,000,000, as first reported, made it a more serious affair than was counted on. The bid on Burlington was continued until it was forced to 96c before 1 o'clock, and Rock Island was pounded down to 83 and Lackawana to 144c. A firmer market had settled down to the extent of ½ to 1 per cent an effort was made by the shorts to cover and get their profits. The result was that there was a general improvement along the whole list. It was not sufficient to cause any pronounced bullish feeling, but enough to prove that the bears were not sure of their grip, and that they were satisfied with light profits. The attack on Burlington carried that stock off to 96¾, from which it subsequently recovered nearly a point. Similar move was made to suffer and fell to 81½. Rock Island remained fairly steady.

Money on call easy, ranging from 3½ to 5 per cent; last loan 4; closed offered at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 6@8. Sterling exchange more active and strong at 482¾ for sixty-day bills and 483¾ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 144,459 shares, including: Atchison, 3,810; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 11,240; Louisville and Nashville, 3,160; Missouri Pacific, 3,259; Northwestern, 1,850; Reading, 4,300; St. Paul, 7,354; Union Pacific, 5,060.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Sept 4.	Closing Sept 3.
Am. Cot. Sd. T	1,000	27	26¾	27	26¾
Atchison	3,810	43	42¾	43¼	42¾
Buckeye Pipe	33,000	34	33¾	34	33¾
Com. Cable	100	102	102	102	.....
C., B. & Q	24,500	100¾	99¾	99¾	100¼
Canada So	600	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Canadian Pacific	300	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Ches. & Ohio	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Do 1st pfd	515	61	60¾	60¾	.....
Do 2d pfd	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	41
Colo. Coal	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	50¼
C. C. C. & St. L	2,340	70¾	69¾	70	70¾
Chicago Gas	1,300	74	73¾	73¾	74
City Gas	700	93	92¾	93	.....
D., L. & W	11,140	144¾	143¾	143¾	143¾
Del. & Hud	100	102	102	102	102
Den. & Rio G	300	20¾	20¼	20¾	21¼
Do pfd	1,900	60	59	59	60¾
Erie	205	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¾
East Tenn 1st pfd	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	.....
Hocking Valley	945	31¾	31¼	31¾	31¾
Hocking Coal	300	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¾
Ill. Central	400	111	111	111	112
Jersey Central	300	121	121	121	.....
Lake Shore	1,150	107¾	107¼	107¼	107¾
Louis. & Nash	3,160	88¼	87¾	87¾	88¾
Lead Trust	4,330	22¾	21¾	21¾	22¾
Lacled'e Gas	10	19	19	19	19
Missouri Pacific	3,320	71¾	70¾	71¾	72¾
Manhattan	250	107¾	107¾	107¾	.....
Mob. & Ohio	400	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
Mex. Cent	1,500	26¾	25¾	25¾	26¾
Northwest	4,350	110¾	109¾	109¾	110¾
Northwest pfd	1,400	147	147	147	147¾
Nor. Pacific	600	33¾	33¼	33¼	33¾
Do pfd	1,210	82¾	81¾	81¾	82¾
Nor. & W. pfd	100	63¾	63¾	63¾	.....
N. Y. Cent	535	106¼	106	106¼	.....
No. Amp. Co	2,970	47¾	46¾	46¾	47¼
Ogn. S. Line	200	46¾	45¾	45¾	46¾
Ont. & W	300	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Omaha Com	600	30¾	30¾	30¾	.....
Pacific Mail	1,050	45	44¾	44¾	45
Pullman	150	217½	217½	217½	.....
Peo. D. & E	300	19¾	19¾	19¾	.....
Reading	4,400	42¾	42	42¾	43
Rich. Term	940	21¾	20¾	20¾	21¾
Rock Island	18,416	83¾	82	83¼	83¾
St. Paul	7,350	71¾	70¾	71¾	71¾
Southern Pacific	600	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Sugar Trust	22,800	81¾	80¾	80¾	81
Silver B	538	119½	117¾	117¾	119
Texas Pacific	500	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
T. A. A. & N. M	900	37¾	37¾	37¾	39
Tenn. Coal	400	45¾	45¾	45¾	.....
Union Pacific	3,160	61¾	61	61¼	61¾
W. & L. E	200	28¾	27¾	27¾	28¾
Do pfd	225	76¾	75¾	75¾	76¾
Wabash	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	.....
Do pfd	600	25¾	25¼	25¾	26
Western Union	1,200	85¾	85¼	85¾	85¾
Whisky Trust	900	45¾	45	45	45¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	150	Fargo	141
American	115	United States	73

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	124¼	U. S. 4½ reg	104
U. S. 4s coup	125¾	U. S. 4½ coup	104

BOND TRANSACTIONS.
10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$1000 Atch 4s	84¾	$3000 M K & T gn 6s trst	83¾
5000 Atch inc	63¾	28000 M & O gn	61¼@63¾
3000 A & P gn 4s	79	1000 N Y C & St L 4s	93¾
2000 B & O 5s	106@107	10000 N Y L E & W 2d con	103¾
1000 Bklyn El 1st	111	3000 N Y & O W 1st	110¾
1000 C N O & T P gn 5s	111	1000 N Y & N E 1st	106¾
1000 C & O con 5s	103¾	1000 N P 2d cp	114
13000 C B & Q Neb ex 4s	91¾	6000 O T 5s	109¾
1000 C & E I 1st	125¾	2000 O R & N 1st	104
4000 C & E I gn 5s	75¾	4000 R & W Pr ct trs	75¾
5000 C P & S L 5s	97¾@98	9000 St L & S F 1st trs	89@90
1000 C R I & P 5s cp	101¾	3000 St L & A & T 1st 6s	87¾
6000 C St L & P 1st	100	41000 T P 2d inc	40
11000 C H V & T 5s	85¼@86	2000 T P W 1st & L E	90
1000 D & R G 4s	87¾	14000 U P D & G 1st	87¾
3000 F W & D 1st	104	4000 Va Mid g m	86
2000 G H & S A 5s	97	3000 Va B gtd stmpd	89
1000 Kings Co El 1st	115¾	1000 W & L E 1st	103
1000 K & O 1st	110	1000 Wab 2d	78¾
1000 L L gn 4s	93	4000 W N Y & P 2d	89¾
12000 L & N 1st unify	88¾@89	10 Am Ex	117
1000 M C 1st	128		

$1000 A A P inc	36@41¾	2000 N O P con 6s	89¾@91¾
6000 C & O con 5s	100@100¾	2000 N O R Cal 5s	100¾
1000 C & E I gen 5s	98	5000 O & M 1st Sp D	115
1000 C H & P con 5s	98	1000 O T 5s	103¾
1000 C R I & P 5s cp	100	19000 P & F g m 4s	81¾@81¾
1000 C S F W & M 1st	100	2000 P & W 1st	79¾
1000 C S P M & O con	119	2000 Rio G W 1st	90
5000 Erie 1st m	118¾	1000 R W & O 1st	103¾
2000 E T V & G 1st	104¾	2000 S L & I M G & T 1st	101
6000 G H & S A-W Div 1st	95¾@95¾	1000 S F of N M 1st	105¾
1000 I Cal con 5s	113@113¾	1000 T O & R G-T D	98
1000 I B & L 1st	97¾	10000 Tex Pa 1st la	91¼
1000 M K & T gen 5s cp	72	2000 Tex Pa 2d inc	34¾@34¾
5000 N Y O & W 1st	107¾	2000 U P-D & G 1st	87¾
1000 N Y C 1st reg	107¾	11000 Wab 1st	100¾@100¾
1000 N Y & H 1st reg	128	1000 W S gtd 4s	104
10000 N Y L E & W con 5s	103¾	6000 W N Y & P 1st	90¾

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

9000 Atch 4s	84¾@84¾	5000 C T 5s	106¾
5000 Atch inc	63¾	5000 P & R inc	26
5000 A T & S F inc	43¾	3000 Rio G W 1st	90
1000 Can S 2d	96	1000 S P & N P 6s	121
3000 C & O con 5s	100@100¾	6000 Sy B & N Y 1st	122¾
5000 C H V & T gn 6s	87¾	3000 T A & N M 1st	104¾
5000 L N A & C gn	103¾	1000 U N P a 1st of 1891	113¾
1000 M & S P 1st—C & M		6000 V M gm gtd stpd	88
R 1s	101	1000 Wab deb 8s r 1s	89¾
11000 M U 6s	105	2000 Wab 2d	78¾
4000 N P 1st cp	116		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 4.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	4,700	43	43	42¾	42¾
C., B. & Q	2,700	100¼	100¼	99¾	99¾
C. & West Mich	5	42	42	42	42
Erie Telephone	35	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
Mexican Cent	205	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¾
Sugar Trust	5,000	81	82	80¾	80¾
Thomson & B'st'n	675	49	49¼	49	49¼
Do pfd	31	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Union Pacific	650	61¾	61¾	61	61¼

Bond sales and quotations:

$2000 N. Eng. 1s	125¼	$1000 Mex. Cent. 4s	74¾
4000 Atchison 4s	83½	1000 Do	74¾
1000 Vermont 5s	88¾	1000 Do	74¾

Money at the clearing house is 6 per cent. Call loans are 6@7 per cent, and time paper is 6@7 per cent

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 4.—The market closed unsettled. Pennsylvania, 55¾@55¾; Reading, 21¼ @21¾; do 1st pfd., 49¾@50; do 2d pfd., 40¼@41; Lehigh Valley, 52¾@53¾; Reading Gen. 4s, 81¾@81¾; do 1st pfd., 70¾@71¼; do 2d pfd., 50¾@51½; do 3d pfd., 40 bid.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Consols closed at 95 15-16 for money and 96⅛ for account.

United States 4s, 128½; do 4½s, 108; Atlantic and Great Western firsts, 38; Canadian Pacific, 85¼; Erie, 20¼; do seconds, 10½; Illinois Central, 119; Mexican ordinary, 27¾; St. Paul common, 73¾; New York Central, 104½; Pennsylvania, 54¾; Reading, 21¾; Mexican Central new 6s, 70¾.

Bar silver, 54¼d per ounce. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balances today is £5,000. The amount withdrawn from the Bank of England increased £22,000 during the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities is now 44.80 per cent.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Three per cent rentes, 96f 5c for the account. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 9,325,000f gold and 2,775,000f silver.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Mining quotations: Alice, $260.00; Bodie Consolidated, $600.00; Bodie, $40.00; Choller, $825.00; Crown Point, $265.00; Consolidated California and Virginia, $680.00; Eureka Con., $450.00; Gould and Curry, $225.00; Hale and Norcross, $240.00; Homestake, $10.00; Mexican, $320.00; Plymouth, $300.00; Phœnix, $100.00; Potosi, $650.00; Savage, $375.00; Sierra Nevada, $275.00; Sutter Creek, $160.00.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 4.—Mining stocks closed: Allouez Mining company (new), $8.62½; Atlantic, $24.00; Boston and Mont., $88.50; Calumet and Hecla, $395.00; Franklin, $27.75; Huron, $7.62½; Kearsarge, $19.75; Osceola, $83.12½; Pewabic (new), $14.00; Santa Fe Copper, 40c; Tamarack, $215.00; Centennial Mining, $26.50.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

The leading produce markets were active and weak after a fairly steady opening. Clearing and cooler weather was predicted for the Northwest, where the rains have been so continuous. So much long property came out on the decline that there was a widespread belief that the longs in the country were pretty well sold out, and the feeling at the close was weak.

Bryant and Applegate led the hammering of May corn.

Puts sold late in the afternoon at 99¼c for December wheat and calls at $1.03¾.

Of 156 cars new wheat at Minneapolis 85, or about 55 per cent, graded contract.

Aberdeen says that much wet wheat continues to be pushed out by the farmers.

Ten bushels to the acre is the average yield in the Red River Valley according to private advices.

Cash pork has been $10.00 or above since March 11 until yesterday, when it closed at $9.75.

Mitchell and Bloom bought back most of the wheat they sold out the day before.

Hutchinson's liberal buying of December wheat at $1.01¾@1.02 stopped the decline and started the advance just at the close.

Rosenbaum was credited with being a free seller of timothy seed, near futures breaking about 5c for the day, as compared with Wednesday's close.

The flaxseed crowd tried to get up a little interest in May, and while there was some disposition to sell there were no straight bids to establish actual quotations, with $1.55 asked.

The following is extracted from the *Pioneer-Press* crop report that broke the Chicago market Wednesday. Pillsbury replied: "Haven't heard of it except from Chicago."

According to the *Price Current* it looks as if there were plenty of winter wheat which is hard to get simply because the farmers are hanging to it for higher prices.

According to Beerbohm the Argentine Republic, instead of exporting 16,000,000 bu wheat, as was predicted early in the season, will show exports of less than 8,000,000 bu.

A London letter of Aug. 25 says: "Northwestern millers have been offering to cancel contracts for wheat at 3s6½d per 480 lbs. Yesterday Mr. Kline has been buying back Pillsbury and Washburn flour all around this market; quite a new feature."

Irwin-Green, William Young, White, Dunham, Cummings, Day, Edwards, and Partridge were the big sellers of wheat, Hutchinson, Bloom, Walker, Buxbaum, Milmins-Bodman, Logan, Smith, and Mitchell leading the buying.

The St. Louis "Art Club" was said to be buying wheat freely on this market, Rew making the trades for them. The St. Louis market was up on the advance in cash wheat due to active competition of millers.

Farms near Argyle, Minn., are said to be averaging about nine bu wheat to the acre. Rain stopped harvesting up there and they claimed they wouldn't be able to resume before Saturday.

Said a prominent member of the board just back from Minneapolis: "It's a great town for crop news. There are reliable sources from which one may get bull or bear information as he requires it. One has only to say which he wants and he gets it."

There was a good deal of talk about the attitude of Q. Adams. His big farm in the Red River Valley is said to be yielding 7 bu of wheat per acre against 23 bu last year. He was a buyer of wheat at 91c for December, selling out at about $1.07, and yesterday he bought 1,000,000 bu at $1.03 or thereabouts.

The *Price Current's* weekly review of the crop situation is as follows: "The weather during the last week has been favorable for corn in the West. The crop is maintaining its promise, but not much improvement is indicated in the yield. It needs fifteen to twenty days of favorable weather, after which the bulk will not be susceptible to important injury. No occasion for further reduction in wheat estimate. Fall seeding well begun, indicating increase."

Minneapolis reported that the elevator men reduced the price of wheat in the country 1c Wednesday night. A local bear commenting on their action said: "You see the receipts are free and they don't feel obliged to hold up the price. There is so much wheat that they are not anxious to buy at a high price." A bull view of the same: "Those Minneapolis fellows are pretty foxy. They realize the price, knowing that its effect will be felt on outside markets. Then they wire down here to buy on the decline. It's a good thing for them. They get a profit out of both ends of the deal."

When December wheat struck $1.02¾ over 1,000,000 bu were bought partly for Buxbaum and partly for Bloom. The market held a moment and showed an upward tendency. Another big jag was taken at $1.03, and the shorts were shook out easily scared. There was a rush to buy, and $1.03¾ was touched before any one stopped to draw a breath. It looked as if it would go to $1.04¼ or $1.05, but there was too much long wheat offered, and when the shorts let up, as they did for a moment, there was enough of a pressure to sell to break the market to $1.01¾.

William Dunn received a Paris letter dated Aug. 23, from which the following is extracted: "Our market is firm for wheat and flour. The wheat crop of France is small and of low quality. The wheat and barley crops in Russia are turning out smaller than was expected a few weeks ago. Transactions with Russia are almost impossible because of the exchange. Rubles have to go down or wheat to go up to make business possible with that country. A few firms in Paris are bears in America for the reason that they believe in a large crop in the United States. I believe in higher prices for wheat and flour this season."

THE MARKETS.

Flour was steady and quiet. There was a fair shipping demand. Sales of 1,500 sacks winters and 1,000 sacks straight spring for export were reported with orders for 5,000 sacks more. Sales were on private terms.

Wheat felt the influence of the bad weather reports from the Northwest early, and there was some trading above Wednesday's closing price. Cables were weaker, Liverpool being ½@1 off. Buying orders were more reassuring, the Northwest clearing with promise of general fair weather. The shorts who were buying early sold out on the later advices and a decline was soon established. The country seemed bearish on the improved crop reports from Northwestern points and free selling orders came in. Outside markets, except St. Louis, were all weaker and the longs helped the downward rush by their sales. Every drop of ½c after passing $1.03 brought out limited orders. Over 1,000,000 bu came out at $1.02¾ and this coupled with rumors of several failures, including a bank at Boston—afterwards officially denied—broke the market to $1.01